The Bombay Gazette.

12,703—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Aug.
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th „ Friday.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th „
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th „
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs 150, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	3rd Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th „

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	Kewley	3,000	26th Aug.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	W. Millar	3,000	28th Aug.

THE Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates, passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	13th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM *NAVIGATION COMPANY* (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic *Binoculars possessing the maximum of* power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4, Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS Domestic Safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per bottle, Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable from.
Per bottle, Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited), according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi, and Guzorathi on each bottle.
In bottles, with opium, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
„ without opium, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	2	0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	15	0	„
Souchong	„	0	12	0	„
Mixture (Congou)	„	0	9	0	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits, High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies, Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application.
Inspection of our Stock invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, *SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES,* MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY. LD.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALADS

USE PHILLIPS & CO.'S

MALT VINEGAR AND **LUCCA OIL.**

Vinegar.
Per bottle As. 6.

Cream Lucca Oil.
Per bottle As. 13.

GUARANTEED PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

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BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

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Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality		11	8	per pair.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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A PRIZE of Rs. 50 will be given each month for the best original short tale contributed to the 'Week's News." The MSS. should consist of not less than 4,000 or more than 6,000 words, and should be written on one side of the paper only. Competitions, which should be addressed to the "Editor, Week's News Prize Tales, Pioneer Office, Allahabad," must be posted so as to arrive before the 15th of each month. The MSS. for the first competition should be sent before the 15th September. The conductors of the "Week's News" reserve the right to publish any competition, whether it gain the Prize or not, and the Prize Editor cannot undertake to return rejected MSS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTE FUND.

SATURDAY, 24TH AUG. 1889,
AT 8-45 P.M. SHARP.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

INTERLOCUTOR—WILLIE DALTON.

BONES—Mr. Kiskey. TAMBO.—Mr. Dixey.
OPENING CHORUS...Coon Hunt on the Ohio ....Company.
BALLAD ....Sing me the old Songs Again ....F. Clarke.
JUBILEE SONG ......Keep on Moving ......Dixey.
SONG AND CHORUS..Call me Back Again ..W. Dalton
COMIC SONG ......Piccajone the Butler..Kiskey
PATHETIC BALLAD..Only a Violet ....F. Hay
COMIC SONG............Have you seen her ?..Dixey
BALLAD ....Some day I'll Wander back Again ....F. Hay
LOCAL COMICALITIES ....Down on the Apollo Bunder..........Kiskey
FINALE ....The Old Brigade.........H. St. Moore
Interval of five minutes.

PART II.

EPHEMERAL DUET... .... Messrs. W. T. Hart and Kiskey.
CHARACTER SONG ....“Kitaloe” ......W. Dalton.
BANJO ECCENTRICITIES ....With Song..........Alfred Lee.
CHARACTER SONG & DANCE ....Old Black Snow...W. T. Hart.
LOCAL CHARACTER SONG ....Once or Twice ..W. Redmond
Five minutes with a Hindoo Gentleman...Dixey.
Interval of five Minutes.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled

"THE GHOST."

CHARACTERS.

JOE FLUBB..........Kiskey.
SAMBO FLUBB, HIS FATHER..........Dixey.
TOMMY OMMY LIFT..........W. Dalton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. ROSE and Co. and at the Institute.
Reserved Rs. 2. Unreserved Re. 1.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S FUND.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR and FETE will be held in Bombay in February next in aid of the Bombay Branch of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA, usually known here as "LADY REAY'S FUND."

All those willing to assist in any way are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of Coach-houses and Stables in connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on the 4th proximo.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1889.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUGHOONATH DAMODUR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MATHURABAI, widow, JUGGONATH RUNSORD, NARAYEN HURRY, and BABAJEE GOPAL, four of the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 21st day of Aug. 1889.
Mr. H. BICKNELL,
Petitioners' Attorney.

SUNDER PANDURANG,

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Mrs. O'Donoghue's Riding for Ladies	8	0
Whitla's Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics	6	12
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Wilson' Fever Nursing	3	0
Mill's Nursing and Care of the Nervous and the Insane	3	0
Landolt's Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye	20	8
Berry's Diseases of the Eye	16	0
Chever's Diseases of India	16	8
Moore's Family Medicine for India	7	8
Spretson's Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding	12	0
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Tissandier's History and Hand-Book of Photography	3	12
Wallace's Amateur Photographer	3	8
Marion's Practical Guide to Photography	1	12
Marion's Art of Retouching Negatives and Finishing and Coloring Photography	1	12
Photographic Almanac, 1889	0	12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	3	12
Sansone's Dyeing and Bleaching of Wool, Silk, Cotton, Flax, Hemp, China Grass, &c., fully illustrated and with Patterns, 2 vols.	13	12
Sansone's Printing of Cotton Fabrics	10	4
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, illustrated	5	0
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Hazell's Annual for 1889	2	8
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, has contracted with TRIBHOWANDAS HURRUCKCHUND, of Bombay, for the purchase of all that piece of vacant land situate at Chinchpoogli, on the east side of the Chinchpoogly Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, along with certain other land, under old No. 99, new No. D—16589 and new survey No. 1 B—3627, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 8226 and 8230, 8234 and 8242, and Street Nos. 27and 31, 35 and 51, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the said Company, on the south by a piece of land belonging to the Imperial Flour Mills Company, on the west by Chinchpoogly Road aforesaid.

All persons having any right, title, or claim to, in or over the said property, either by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.—Dated the 23rd August 1889.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. to 3lbs.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 1 lbs.	2 8	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	2 0	Rs. 0 10
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.

Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.
Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRATLY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£190,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS.

LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM	Wertheim & Gompertz. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflise & Co.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS.

At Soerabaya	Messrs. FRASER, EATON & Co.
,, Semarang	,, McNEILL & Co.
,, Padang	,, C. J. VAN BUEREN & Co.
,, Pacalongan ,, Tagal ,, Cheribon	,, G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
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,, Amoy	,, BOYD & Co.
,, Hankow	,, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
,, Manilla	,, SMITH, BELL & Co.
,, Yokohama	,, BISSET & Co.
,, Aden	,, LUKE THOMAS & Co.
,, Mauritius	,, BLYTH BROS. & Co.
,, Negapatam	,, BANK OF MADRAS.
,, Foochow	,, PURDON & Co.
,, Tientsin	,, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
,, Kobe	,, CORNES & Co.
,, Nagasaki	,, REDDELIEN & Co.
,, Macassar	,, REISS & Co.
,, Delhi	,, BROWN & Co.
In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

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Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. [illegible] interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
At 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6
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Quarterly		Quarterly	,, 1
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,,

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 6
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 2
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2-8
Third do. .... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third do. .... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,,

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	985
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	735
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.		1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.		1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125		..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,150
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,020xd.
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645xd.
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	655xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	—	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,590	500	500		655x.
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	540
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	315
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	665xd.
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000	—	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	0	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	116
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,027
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,065
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,212½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	405
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,085
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	8 0xd.
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 142
Radham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	900
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	390
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95		105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	3,435
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	„ 248
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be ternees	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11-0
Pakin[illegible]	„ 23-3-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99¾
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds	97

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221½

CALENDAR.—August 1889.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.......... Aug. 26th, 6h. 51·4m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 24	Assault-at-Arms, Poona. Cricket: Civil vs. Military (return). Makerpura Palace, Baroda. Association Minstrels, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8-45 p.m.	5 45	6 19	10 34m 10 13 a	3 35m 4 35 a
Sun. 25	Parsee Meeting to Protest against Mr. Ommanney's Note, Allbless Baug, 3-30 p.m. 10th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s. s. Sutlej.*	5 45	6 19	11 3m 10 51 a	4 12m 5 3 a
Mon. 26	Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m. Yacht Club Dinner and Dance. Tansa Fraud Case, Thana Court.	5 45	6 18	11 32m 11 28 a	4 47m 5 30 a
Tu. 27	Bombay Philharmonic Society, 9-15 p.m., Town Hall. Kemp and Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 45	6 17	— 0 2	5 21m 5 56 a
Wed. 28	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 45	6 16	0 4m 0 31 a	5 54m 6 23 a
Thr. 29	Monsoon Mud Sports.	5 46	6 16	0 40m 1 1 a	6 27m 6 53 a
Fri. 30	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. G. I. P.	5 46	6 15	1 17m 1 32 a	7 2m 7 28 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday afternoon.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Civil vs. Military.
Association Minstrels, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8-45 p.m.
Grant Road M. E. Church—Lecture, 8 p.m.
Bombay Sorosis Club, Alexandra Girls' School.
Band, Victoria Gardens, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamers Niobe arrived on the 22nd from Calcutta and Karagola yesterday, from Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Asia sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Dunedin entered the Dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niobe entered the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo per extra s. s. Niobe will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd August 1889 was 116,642 maunds and in money Rs. 42,175.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day on the Esplanade ground between the Elphinstone College Cricket Club and the Veterinary College Gymkhana, commencing at 10 a.m.

ADRIFT IN THE HARBOUR.—Tony No. 2360 was found adrift and floating off Cross Island on Thursday. The boat was secured by the police boat and made over to the Port Officer.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated natives will be given at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, at the Grant Road M. E. Church. Subject :—"Aspects of Christianity." All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Literary and Mutual Improvement Society for Women, which has been named the Bombay Sorosis Club, meets this afternoon in the Alexandra Girls' School.

A MISSING WIFE.—The wife of one Antoo Somajee, aged 25 years, who has been ill with fever for several days, suddenly disappeared from her husband's house at Soopparee Baug Road, about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning.

LOST PROPERTY.—Jewanjee Manockjee Shroff, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, reports that his brother, a lad about 6 years of age, lost a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 10, while at the Simnath Fair in Bazaar Gate Street on Thursday evening last.

EVADING THE MUSIC LICENCE.—Shaik Esau Abdoola and five other native musicians were charged yesterday before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court, with playing music without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

STREET ACCIDENT.—An old woman, about 60 years of age, named Gooree, while passing along Grant Road on Thursday was accidentally knocked down by a victoria. The woman, who sustained severe injuries to her left hand and leg, was at once removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERS ABOUT.—Byramjee Jamsetjee Lam, residing at Churni Road, reports the theft of a blackwood rocking chair, valued at Rs. 9, from the verandah of his bungalow between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Thursday last.—Balcrishna Ramchunder, residing at Moogbhat Lane, reports the theft of a red cotton turban, valued at Rs. 8-8, from a room on the ground floor of his house on Thursday afternoon.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—Luximon Dhondoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Hamilton with stealing an umbrella, valued at one rupee, from the shop of a Marwarree at Dhoby Talao on Thursday. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the umbrella and walking off with it. Luximon was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFAULTING BUTCHERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Hindoo butcher named Dhondee Hunmantrao, was charged by Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan with bringing meat from Coorla not slaughtered at the authorised Municipal slaughter-house at Bandora, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction for a similar offence he was fined Rs. 15.

ROBBERY OF A WAIST CHAIN.—Gunnoo Kurroo was yesterday charged by Inspector Hiscocks at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to a butterman. The accused stole the chain from the complainant on Thursday last while praying at the Mombadavie Tank, and was making off with it when he was arrested. Accused was convicted, and on admitting five previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT AT SOOTARCHAWL.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Dhacoo Muthoo was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Hiscocks before Mr. Hamilton upon two separate charges of housebreaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 3,500, committed on the 28th February and 12th July last, from a house at Sootar Chawl. The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns. The accused was convicted upon both the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 p.m. Bombay time (weather permitting):—

March	Fall In	Round.
Overture	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Lætitia	Ph. Fahrbach.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Sommer Regen.	K. V. Keller.
Lied	Am Meer	Schubert.
Quadrille	Donny Brook	H. Round.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL HOUSE TRESPASS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Tookaram Urjoon, a police constable doing duty at the Government Dockyard, Sittaram Gunput, and Rutna Pandoo were yesterday charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hamilton with committing criminal trespass into the house of one Balloo Goona at Frere Road, Mody Bay, without any reasonable excuse on the 19th instant. It appears on the date in question the three accused entered the premises of the complainant and arrested him and four other Hindoos, charging them with gambling, and on the complainant paying the policeman Rs. 5 he liberated them. The case was remanded for further hearing till to-day.

AN INCORRIGIBLE DRUNKARD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mahadoo Shivram was charged by Superintendent Crummy before Mr. P. Ryan with being drunk and disorderly on Duncan Road on Thursday night. The accused, it appears, was an habitual drunkard, and was a source of constant annoyance to the police and the public. He had been previously convicted several times, and during the course of the present month he had been three times fined by the Magistrate for a similar offence. Mahadoo Shivram on pleading guilty to the present charge was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and further to forfeit the bond for Rs. 50, which he had entered into on the 8th July last, for his future good behaviour.

ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The Association Minstrels are to give an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening in aid of the funds of the Institute. It is to be hoped there will be a good audience, for two reasons, namely, not only to assist the Institute, but to encourage the amateur minstrels, who have lent their services to so laudable an object. Independent of these reasons altogether, the audience may expect an excellent entertainment, judging from the programme, which will be found in the advertising columns. The first part is of the usual minstrel kind, being composed of songs, sentimental and comic, interspersed with conundrums and jokes. The second part will be of a more amusing nature, including character songs and dances, and finishing with a farce entitled "The Ghost."

A THIEVING COACHMAN.—Babajee Govind, a coachman against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was again yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with having in his possession the blinds and headgear of the harness of a horse, valued at Rs. 4, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. Babajee was arrested on suspicion by a policeman while he was offering the harness for sale to a Borah at Candawady on Thursday last, when he stated that Dr. Gomes gave him the harness. On being taken to Dr. Gomes, that gentleman could not recognise the harness as his property, but stated that the accused was recently dismissed from his service. The accused then changed his story, saying that he obtained the article from a European gentleman, a Mr. Howard, who is now gone to Europe. The accused was convicted, and on admitting his previous convictions, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF BALES OF COTTON.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Balloo Bappoo, a labour-cart driver, Govind Luckumsey, a Bunnia, and Canjee Lalljee, a Mahomedan, were charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hamilton—accused No. 1 with committing theft of four bales of compressed cotton, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., on the 20th instant, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence, and also with dishonestly receiving and concealing the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1 on the date in question received the four bales of cotton, which were loaded in his cart, and was ordered to take the property to the Prince's Dock for shipment, whereas he, at the instigation of accused Nos. 2 and 3, conveyed the bales of cotton to a house at Phool Gully, where the bales of cotton were subsequently found upon enquiries made by the police when the missing cart with the said bales of cotton was reported to them. The case stands remanded for hearing till to-day.

ALL over the Paris walls are plastered realistic pictures of "Le lion—*immense succes*"—at the Hippodrome. It has been imported as a compliment to John Bull. The lion, which is alive and full of teeth, rides on horseback, jumps through hoops, and never once attempts to be too familiar with the audience.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

SENTENCES REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VIDIADHAR GUNGADHAR LELE.

In this case the accused was convicted on the 28th of May last, under sec. 174 of the I. P. Code, by Mr. R. V. Gadkari, First-class Magistrate, in the Thana District, for non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment. It appears that about this time some correspondence was going on between the Mamlatdar of Vada and the Talati of Khore, in the Vada taluka, regarding the appointment of a patel for the main village of Devgaum, and a report was made by the Mamlatdar of Vada to the District Collector of Thana. The village stands in the name of the accused, and as the correspondence was returned by the Collector for certain information, which could only be given by the accused, several summonses were served on him to attend for that purpose, but he failed to do so. A summons was also issued by the Magistrate of Bhewandi on the 4th December last, in which accused was directed to be present at Angani on the 17th of that month, but as he did not obey this, the Mamlatdar sanctioned his prosecution on the 31st January last.

The accused in his defence stated he was sick and produced four witnesses to prove it, but the trying Magistrate was of opinion that the accused wilfully omitted to appear.

The case came up for review before their lordships, who, in disposing of it, said section 189 of the Bombay Act V. of 1879 does not empower a Mamlatdar to summons persons to attend before a Deputy Collector. The Court, therefore, sets aside the conviction and sentence under sec. 174 I. P. C., and directs the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HOOSEINOODIN NASROODIN.

In this case the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment on the 15th of June last by Mr. E. Dosabhoy, First-class Magistrate, Broach, under sec. 1888 of the I. P. C. for disobeying an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant. The facts appear to be that accused gave a caste-dinner in direct opposition to an order issued by the District Magistrate to the effect that no caste-dinners were to be given in Broach for a period of two months from the date of issue of the order on account of the prevalence of cholera. This disobedience on his part was set down as committing an act tending to cause danger to human life.

The accused, in his defence, pleaded that the dinner was given to about 25 or 30 men on the 20th of March, though a marriage ceremony was celebrated at his house later on, the reason for this being that a relative of his died on that date, which had previously been fixed for the marriage. The Magistrate, however, considered that it had been proved that the dinner was given on the 24th, or four days after the proclamation.

Their lordships, when the case came before them for review, reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine to be returned.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SITARAM DEVIDAS.

This was a reference made by Mr. W. W. Lock, District Magistrate, Khandeish, of the papers and proceedings of the case as tried before Rao Saheb L. C. Phadke, Second-class Magistrate, Juner, in which the accused was tried on a charge of disobedience of an order on the 6th July 1889, and for which he was sentenced under section 174 of the I. P. C. to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for ten days. It appears that on or about the 7th May last the Chief Constable of Juner sent a written order to the Head Constable in charge of an outpost at Shendurni, directing him to send six persons to him at Juner in charge of a constable to appear before him on the 9th of that month. Among the six persons named in the order was the accused Sitaram Devidas. The Head Constable communicated the order to those then present at the place and obtained their signatures. The accused refused to sign as it was neither a summons nor a warrant issued against him. On the accused's conduct being brought to the notice of the Chief Constable he prosecuted him under sec. 174 of the I. P. C.

His Honour contended that the only authority in the C. P. C. which empowers the police to secure the attendance of witnesses in investigations is sec. 160, the words used being "may by an order in writing require the attendance of any in person" and was of opinion that these words meant that an order should be addressed directly to the person, whose attendance is required an in the case of a summons, and that if this view were correct the conviction was illegal.

Their lordships, in disposing of the matter, said :—On principle the order to be obeyed under section 160 C. P. C. ought to be directed personally to the person whose attendance is required. In this case the order was addressed to the Head Constable, and not to the persons whose attendance was required. This is not in accordance with the terms of sec. 160 C. P. C. The conviction and sentence must be reversed.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in this case, the facts of which have already been reported in these columns, said :—

This is an application under section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act to have the Saw Mills Company, now in liquidation under a voluntary winding-up, wound up by the Court. It is an application by a creditor representing Rs.1,83,000 of the liabilities. The other principal creditors, apart from the debenture-holders, are Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. They oppose the application, and they represent the rest of the liabilities, saving one or two petty creditors who offer no opposition. The creditors' right to a winding-up under the Court is contingent on proof that his rights are prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up. (Indian Companies' Act, sec. 189.) But once that prejudice is established the creditor can claim a compulsory order as of right. (See "Buckley on Companies" notes to section 145 and cases collected pp. 312-315.) This question of prejudice to the present applicant is the first point for consideration. It was argued that he could not really be prejudiced, because he had opposed an application similar to this one when it was made by another creditor some time ago. His answer is, that the circumstances have changed, and facts concerning the conduct of the voluntary winding-up by the present liquidator have subsequently come to his knowledge which prove beyond doubt that the present liquidation is prejudicial to his rights. In support of that allegation he has put in an affidavit of the facts, which he alleges to be prejudicial to his rights. These facts are of different degrees of importance, but those worthy of consideration are as follows :—Mr. Ryrie, the first liquidator is now the sole resident partner of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, who are large creditors of the company. Mr. Young, the second liquidator, though now in an independent position, was formerly employed in that house. These objections alone would be worth little as the important one was known to the petitioner at the time he opposed the application for a winding-up of the Court. But they must be considered with the other objections that follow. The liquidators have paid—without the knowledge of the petitioner—to the Chartered Mercantile Bank in full a large portion (over Rs. 60,0000) of their claim, although it is quite clear that the assets will fall far short of the liabilities. This, the petitioner maintains, is a breach of the main duty of a liquidator to realise the assets and pay the creditors *pari passu*. The liquidators reply that the preference is justified, because the claim is a preferential one, inasmuch as the Bank holds an equitable assignment of all invoices of sales of timber made by the company, and that is the source of all payments made to the Bank. The petitioner contest this assumed preference, partly because the assignment was made within two months of the liquidation and was, therefore, contrary to section 213 of the Indian Companies' Act. I do not wish to express a shadow of an opinion on the merits of this objection, save that it seems to contain the elements of *bona-fide* litigation, and the liquidators would have been amply justified if they had obtained the opinion of the Court under section 182, Indian Companies' Act as well as that of counsel on the point. The petitioner carries the case against the liquidators further by showing that the principal liquidator, formerly a manager, has been since July 1888, a partner of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, and that Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company have guaranteed the Bank against any loss on their advances to the company. Thus Mr. Ryrie, as partner of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, guarantors of the Bank, is benefited by the preferential payments made on account of the guaranteed debt by Mr. Ryrie, as liquidator of the company. I do not for one moment mean that he had done anything wrong. He has acted throughout on advice, and no doubt, with a keen desire to do the best for the company. But interest and duty should never be in conflict in the administration of offices of a fiduciary nature. The petitioner relied especially on the manipulation of one particular sum of Rs. 50,000, paid personally by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company in September 1888 to the Bank, in pursuance of their guarantee. That sum was transferred back to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company in March 1889, when the preferential payments were being made. If it had remained with the Bank in part payment of their debt Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company would only have had the right of an ordinary creditor against the company as regards the recovery of that sum. It is obviously much better for them that the Bank should be paid in full out of the assets than that they should pay the Bank on their guarantees. Thus again Mr. Ryrie holds two inconsistent positions where interest may conflict. The petitioner also insists on the anomaly, because Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company were the secretaries and treasurers of the company, and themselves claimed a lien for their advances on the company's property. I think, on the whole the petitioner has made out a case for a new liquidator, and the Act enables him to apply for that relief. (Sec. 12 Ch. Div. 3251.) But that is not the relief asked, for that is to say, a compulsory order. Has the petitioner the right of election between the two remedies? The petitioner has only to satisfy the Court that the winding-up is being carried on prejudicially to his interest to entitle him, as of right, to a compulsory order. (See. LT. NS. Vol. 22. p. 17.) If he proves actual present prejudice, his right is established, and cannot be defeated by the fact that the prejudice might, perhaps, be removed by some other remedy, for which he does not ask. Nor am I satisfied that he would be equally safeguarded in the present position of things by the mere substitution of a new liquidator. As regards the validity of the payments made to the Bank the present liquidators only offer to refer the matter to the Court, in the form of a request for sanction. The Court, has power, no doubt, to determine any question in the matter of a voluntary winding-up, but I do not feel sure that the form suggested of submitting the matter might not be prejudicial to the petitioner. In short, under the circumstances, I do not think the rights of the petitioner would be as well protected throughout the liquidation as they would be under the supervision of the Court. Other questions for litigation may arise,—especially questions of preferential claims—and further proceedings may have to be instituted for the protection of creditor's rights generally. I come, therefore, to my first and most important conclusion. The petitioner has made out a case, under sec. 145, on the ground that his rights will be prejudiced if the present voluntary winding-up continues. Then comes the subordinate question, whether although the petitioner has asked for a compulsory order. I have not the power to continue the present liquidation but under the supervision of the Court, (W. N., 1873, 226; 1882, 173.) I believe I have that power (sec. 147) subject to such terms and conditions as I may think just. I think in this case, where the assets have already been much diminished by legal proceedings, it would be a misfortune to the creditors to have the whole character of the liquidation changed. It sufficiently safeguards all interests if I place the liquidation under the supervision of the Court. But at the same time I am not satisfied with that arrangement unless a new liquidator is named. I have the power under section 150 to appoint an additional liquidator. I need not consider the question whether Mr. Ryrie should be removed as he has stated his intention to resign. After this inquiry I think it right he should retire at once, although I wish it to be distinctly understood that I attribute no improper conduct to him. As regards Mr. Young, I believe he was named, by consent, to act for Mr. Leith who retired, and I see no reason why he should not remain. I would propose, as the new liquidator, Mr. Agnew Turner, who has much skill and experience in business of this kind. My order is that the voluntary winding-up shall continue subject to the supervision of the Court with liberty to creditors and contributories to apply to the Court, and Mr. Agnew Turner to be substituted as liquidator in the place of Mr. Ryrie resigned. The costs of this proceeding of the liquidation and the petitioner and the debenture-holders to come out of the estate. I had some doubt as to the debenture-holders' costs, but it is not clear now that the assets will suffice to meet their claims, and they were, therefore, entitled to appear in a proceeding that might affect their interests.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N. Part heard.

122-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Meerally Soomar and others vs Mahomedbhoy Rowji—Tyabji and D. (Issues settled.)

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B, and L S F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

314-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Trioum Nathoo—Nanu and H.

203-87—Payne, G and S—Pandrinath Madanji vs Shricrishna Narayenji and another—Khunderao M.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 25.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 176, 318, and 172.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 437, 441, and 436.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Lloyds in G.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymn 2.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 211, and 307.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 419, 296, and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—By the Rev. H. Lateward (Parade Service) Hymns 4, 270, and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon.—By Rev. Father Biscoe S.S. J.E.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Fort.
Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near the Apollo Bunder.
Grant Road.
Rev. C. E. Delamater, Pastor.
8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Services.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
1 p.m.—Gujrathi Service.
3 p.m.—Marathi Sunday School.
4 p.m.—Preaching Service.
Mazagon.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
7-45 p.m.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon.—Hymns 270, 194, and 240.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 370, and 337.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
*7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.—By the Rev. B. Beale.
*10 a.m.—(Alteration) Children's Service. By the Rev. F. Gardner.
*6 a.m.—Evensong with Sermon.—By the Rev. Henry Lateward, S. P. G.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and *8 p.m.
Alms for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

* Choral.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 237, 238, and 286

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 306, and 310.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 533, 502, and 214.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 170—Part I.
Hymns 96.
Anthem.—O Lord, how manifold.—Hymn 243.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

(Opposite Prince's Dock.)
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Idar, in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. The bethel flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Captn Macintosh, (Seaforth Highlanders) from Rawal Pindi
a Lieut E St D Skinner, Royal Sussex Regt
Mr L Kilby, Madras
a Mr G Pottinger, A V D, Poona
a Lieut W Hamilton, 7th Drgn Grds, Poona
a Captn E Penrose, Kotra
a Mr W H Targett, Calcutta
Mr D Kirk, Lahore
a Mr and Mrs H D E Forbes, Surat
a Mr and Mrs W Robinson, Calcutta
a Miss Robinson, Calcutta
a Mr A E Abbott, Bhusawal
a Miss Abbott, Bhusawal
a Mr E A West, Brindisi
a Mr and Mrs F D Bennet, Madras
a Mr W Scott Cole, Poona
a Mr and Mrs T S Wood, Madras
Surgn-Major R Mackury, Lanowli (Sanitary Commissioner.)
Capt and Mrs Alberqurquez, Goa
a Capt and Mrs R Davidson, R A, Bombay
Mr F Place, do
Depty Surgn Genl and Mrs H Cook, Bombay
Mr L Beaumont, I M, Bombay
Mr F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, I M, do
Mr W Barrett, I M, do
Mr A Conley, do
Capt C Townsend, R A, Bombay
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Revd F Sinclair, Broach
Mr D Rae, Madras
Mr F S Piper, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs M Walker, R A, Bombay
Mr W Maltby, Bombay
Mr C Rott, Poona
a Mr W H Keys, do
a Captn R Collie, Bombay
Mr B Armour U S A, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs J Holroyd, Etawah

Residents left during the week marked thus a

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. [illegible]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE *Novoye Vremya* makes the following comments on the strenuous efforts which are being made, on behalf of the rival Powers in Asia, to secure the adhesion of Persia in the struggle which is to come :—"The information received from London concerning the declarations which have been exchanged between the *Emin Sultane*, the Prime Minister of the Shah, and certain English statesmen points to a clear indication of the possibility of establishing a close *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Persia, through the existence of which Persia might consider herself thoroughly secure from any sort of encroachments on the side of Russia. The *Emin Sultane*, as a warm adherent of England, received the communications made to him very feelingly, but the Shah himself expressed a doubt as to the practicability of such a step. Nasser-Eddin has always been distinguished for the exercise of extreme caution, and the basis of his policy has ever been the preservation, as far as possible, of an equilibrium in respect of the influence upon him which is exercised by both Russia and England.

"If, however, up to the close of the past year, and during the course of several years, the Shah has seemed to evince a preference for Russia, exceptional circumstances have obliged him to make such an outward display of feeling. Thus, our occupation of the oasis of Akhal-Tekke and the subsequent enlargement of our frontier-line, in the direction of the Province of Herat, greatly alarmed the Shah. Our energetic measures, too, for the complete subjugation of the country along the entire left bank of the Hari-Rud, certain points along the course of which river lie within Persian territory, caused the Shah to have qualms as to the security of other portions of his dominions along our new frontier-line. It was feared at Teheran that we had seized territory with a view to certain *further* political and strategical considerations, and this from the point of view of Asiatic politicians appeared to Persian statesmen to be quite possible. They became, too, more than ever convinced of the likelihood of such a further step on our part when there was annexed to the Russian dominions the small oasis of Atak, which lies beyond the oasis of Akhal-Tekke: this territory the Shah regarded as an integral portion of his own dominions. The dread then which he felt lest Russia should proceed still nearer along the same line of advance and annex to herself the semi-independent Ilkhanates of Bujnurd, Deregar and Kuchan, which lie along the new Russo-Persian-frontier line, and which are but nominally subject to Persia, compelled the Shah to forsake a doubtful line of policy for a close relationship towards Russia. This calculation on his part has been completely justified, for Persian territory has since remained untouched by us...... It is not surprising, looking to the organisation of Persian statesmen, that the arrival at his court of a fresh diplomatist, like Sir Drummond-Wolff, should have enabled that diplomatist to succeed in convincing those persons who are in immediate attendance on the Shah that there is now no need for them to allow the preponderance of Russian influence at the Persian Court.

"Herein lie the true causes of those measures which were adopted in Persia last autumn, and which called forth such strong feelings of irritation throughout Russia. . . . It is, at the same time, very doubtful that the Shah has accepted any or even the most flattering proposals of the English that he should enter into a close alliance with Great Britain. We may rather suppose that, although all the endeavours of the *Emin Sultane* will be devoted to inducing his master to accept the offer held out to him, his doing so will lead to no such result. Let us hope so in the interests of Persia and of Russia too."

CHARLES DICKENS AS AN EDITOR.

MR. JOHN FORSTER, writes Mr. C. Dickens in the *English Illustrated*, in his Life of Charles Dickens, devoted but little space to the consideration of my father's work as an editor of magazines—"less," he owned, "than might perhaps have been wished"; but this view of the biographer's subject is certainly of far more interest and importance than many other aspects which he has discussed at length.

Beyond my father's early and brief connection with *Bentley's Miscellany*, a very great part of the work of the twenty busy years from 1850 to 1870 was devoted, first the *Household Words*, and then to *All the Year Round*, and nothing better illustrated his indomitable energy, and the boundless capacity for taking pains which distinguished him, than the strenuous manner in which the editorial duties of those journals were discharged. Everything that could maintain the high standard which he had set up was done. Nothing was considered too small, no detail too petty, for his own personal attention. The utmost pains were given to the consideration of every manuscript that came into the office, no matter whether its owner bore a name honoured in literature or was only a raw recruit in the great army of writers. An amount of time and labour was devoted to the polishing and finishing other people's work in proof which would surprise many occupants of editorial chairs, and which, there is no doubt, very considerably astonished some of the contributors whose work required the greatest quantity of excision and "writing up." During my own experience as sub-editor of *All the Year Round*, during the last two years of my father's life, I hardly remember a week in which after making up the number in London, he did not devote the two or three succeeding hours to going with the utmost care over the proof of each article selected; and even when, in his absences from town on reading tours, he had to be content to leave some of the proofs to me, his instructions as to the manner in which they were to be dealt with were so precise and definite that any work which was done upon them might still almost be said to be his own.

A description of one particular set of proofs which he gave in a letter to Mr. Forster may fairly stand for the description of many others. "I have had a story," he wrote in 1856, "to hack and hew into some form for *Household Words* this morning, which has taken me four hours of close attention. And I am perfectly saddled by its horrible want of continuity after all, and the dreadful spectacle I have made of the proofs—which look like an inky fishing-net." I became very familiar with those "inky fishing-nets" in later years; and it is possible that, when the fishing-net method was employed on work of my own, I hardly appreciated the assiduity and painstaking care of the editor so well as when some other contributor provided the *corpus vile*.

Apart from the fact that it was impossible for my father to be anything but thorough, or to engage in any work—or, for the matter of that, in any play either—to which he did not devote his whole heart and soul; and apart from the other fact that he took a very serious view of the responsibilities of an editor towards his public; all this extraordinary care was the effect of a policy and a principle which were, and always have been, kept steadily in view in connection with the two magazines. To enlist promising recruits; to help forward rising merit; to further the development of latent ability; and, above all, to give every possible assistance to young writers who showed steadfast perseverance, and any of his own capacity for taking pains in small things as well as in great; these objects were always foremost in my father's editorial mind. Nothing gave him keener pleasure than to find anything good from a new writer; nothing was of more interest to him than the progress of any one who was able to date an important success in the battle-field of literature from a first appearance under his banner. Thus it was always a source of infinite satisfaction to him—to take one example only—that the first poems of Adelaide Procter appeared in the *Household Words* when their real authorship was unknown to him; and the little story connected with their publication is representative of so many others that it may well be repeated here.

"In the spring of 1853," he wrote to Mr. Forster, "I observed a short poem among the proffered contributions, very different, as I thought, from the shoal of verses perpetually setting through the office of such a periodical." These verses, which purported to be written by a Miss Berwick, being duly accepted and published, were followed by others, until, in course of a very short time, Miss Berwick became one of the regular contributors to the magazine. At the end of the following year my father, sitting next to Miss Procter at dinner, spoke to her, as of a subject with which she would be sure to sympathise, of Miss Berwick's work and of the especial interest he had in her, and Miss Procter then found it impossible any longer to keep up the innocent deception. "You have given me a new sensation," my father wrote to her when she confessed her identity with Miss Berwick. "I did not suppose that anything in this singular world would surprise me but you have done it." Then he described the interest he had, from the first, always had in "that Miss Berwick," and gave that account of a long conversation he had had on the subject with Mr. Wills (at that time his sub-editor) which will be found in the *Letters of Charles Dickens*, and which may be referred to as an excellent example of the care and thought he was in the habit of giving to casual contributors, of whom he knew nothing except through the manuscripts which they offered for his editorial judgment.

It is not to be denied that all this unwearying personal care and labour occasionally had their drawbacks for contributors and editor alike. If any mistake was ever made, it was sure to be on the side of kindness, and it is certain that subsequent disappointment was not infrequently the outcome of an encouragement, which was sometimes even too generous, of an appreciation which was sometimes expressed with even an excess of liberality. That a good deal of excellent work was devoted to material which was not worthy of it is also indisputable, and disappointment arose too often on the editorial side also from the non-fulfilment of possibly exaggerated expectations. Furthermore, writers being only human after all, there were occasional displays of ingratitude and perversity which might well have disgusted an editor less resolute and less conscientious. But, on the whole, the system worked well—very well—as the great success of the magazines attests on the one hand, and as many writers of repute still living, who went through the "fishing-net" mill in their early days, would be, I am quite sure, very willing to admit, on the other.

THE Birmingham Bishopric scheme has at last taken form, the Bishop of Worcester having recommended that the new diocese should embrace the whole Archdeaconry of Coventry, and offerred to surrender £800 of his own income of £5,000 a year. Dr. Philpott, though eighty-one years old, is still an active and vigorous old man, but the necessity for the subdivision of the diocese would be almost as great if a young Bishop took his place to-morrow. The new diocese will include a population of 800,000, and something like £70,000 will be required to provide an income for the new Bishop. The Queen in Council is to decide what church shall be the cathedral. Naturally, the Churchmen of Birmingham want the Bishop to be a resident, but Coventry puts in a strong claim. Formerly the Bishops of Lichfield bore the title of Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; but Coventry was taken away from Lichfield and tacked on to Worcester by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23rd.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·624	+·030	—·007	Calm	2	83·7	88·0	79·1	+0·7	87	...	...	19·96	+0·04
Agra	29·616	—·001	—·032	Calm	2	81·1	89·0	77·9	—0·3	92	6	0·14	22·68	+1·77
Allahabad	29·589	—·039	—·059	E N E	4	84·3	86·4	78·1	—0·1	86	5	0·48	24·44	+0·50a
Jhansi	29·617	+·009	—·021	Calm	3	78·4	87·4	74·9	—1·8	92	5	0·25	23·98	—3·69b
Jacobabad	29·562	+·012	—·018	Calm	2	88·8	104·4	81·7	+1·2	67	2	...	3·65	+0·98c
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·634	+·076	—·045	S W	7	75·4	77·8	73·5	+0·4	94	10	0·12	20·92	+4·30a
Deesa	29·653	—·005	—·048	S W	11	77·2	83·5	75·9	+0·8	87	10	0·07	26·21	+4·79
Rajkot	29·681	—·023	—·046	W N W	19	81·4	90·0	75·8	+1·8	70	10	...	[illegible]	—0·50
Neemuch	29·675	+·024	—·023	S W	6	74·7	80·2	72·7	+1·0	100	10	—	[illegible]	+5·91d
Indore	29·709	...	—·028	W	5	71·3	81·2	71·1	...	98	10	0·18	20·43	—3·05c
Saugor	29·633	—·017	—·050	W N W	9	74·3	83·4	72·6	+0·1	94	10	0·86	*44·61	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29·657	—·040	—·039	W S W	4	76·2	84·5	72·1	—1·7	92	9	1·75	51·31	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	29·677	—·026	—·045	S W	5	74·9	82·8	73·6	...	100	10	0·50	40·12	[illegible]
Khandva	29·702	—·024	—·033	S W	7	74·3	85·2	73·3	+0·1	95	10	0·32	21·00	—0·87b
Raipur	29·609	—·034	—·069	W	9	78·5	81·4	75·0	+0·2	86	10	0·07	32·36	—4·37b
Nagpur	29·685	—·019	—·027	W	9	78·2	88·7	76·0	+1·8	84	10	...	26·80	—6·21b
Amraoti	29·728	—·034	—·010	W N W	11	73·7	84·6	72·8	+0·7	97	10	0·08	20·33	—3·08c
Akola	29·728	—·008	—·025	N W	9	74·4	85·0	71·7	—1·1	90	10	0·07	22·10	—0·17f
Surat	29·749	...	—·010	W N W	L	77·9	80·0	75·1	—1·2	85	8	0·13	31·05	—0·78
Malegaon	29·737	+·001	—·034	W S W	12	75·9	80·9	71·2	+0·4	79	10	...	9·66	—4·16
Bombay	29·782	—·024	—·030	W S W	22	80·2	85·3	77·4	+1·0	82	10	[illegible]	59·97	[illegible]
Poona	29·782	—·040	—·027	N W	17	76·6	80·8	70·0	+0·9	74	9	0·07	13·09	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·800	—·064	—·013	S W	15	75·7	90·2	71·5	+1·6	83	7	...	13·61	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·829	—·022	—·003	S S W	13	79·8	81·9	75·4	+0·8	89	10	0·07	94·20	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·855	—·004	—·004	W	5	68·4	75·2	66·9	+1·1	74	10	0·20	32·45	+0·53e
Goa	29·850	—·027	...	N W	9	80·0	85·0	72·0	...	95	6	0·30	78·62	[illegible]
Karwar	29·864	—·008	—·015	S W	F	79·0	84·2	74·3	+0·4	86	4	0·31	139·28	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·882	—·024	—·008	W	2	78·9	83·3	73·9	...	95	10	0·71	96·47	[illegible]
Calicut	29·930	—·031	+·010	Calm	4	77·0	81·2	73·6	...	92	1	0·36	61·88	[illegible]
Cochin	29·926	—·029	+·002	Calm	M	78·0	85·2	74·7	+0·4	89	...	1·05	55·91	—17·17
Bangalore	29·863	—·015	+·036	S W	7	68·5	80·0	66·0	+0·5	89	8	0·30	17·05	—2·03
Secunderabad	29·809	—·026	—·004	W	15	74·5	88·7	69·8	—0·9	79	5	...	16·82	—0·83
Masulipatam	29·734	—·026	—·039	W	7	81·2	93·7	76·0	—1·6	82	7	...	24·16	+6·60d
Bellary	29·845	—·025	+·035	W	14	81·0	94·5	75.0	+1·8	69	5	...	5·08	—1·53
Cuddapah	29·814	—·031	...	W	...	79·8	92·1	73·3	...	80	6	0·58	23·86	+11·61b
Madras	29·820	—·012	—·029	S W	6	79·8	90·3	76·2	—1·2	79	10	0·73	9·63	—1·51
Coimbatore	29·913	—·076	+·020	W S W	6	74·5	88·2	71·3	+0·5	86	4	...	2·26	—3·28
Trichinopoly	29·880	—·027	+·023	W S W	7	80·7	95·6	76·8	+0·6	74	10	0·43	4·91	—2·87e
Negapatam	29·854	—·022	+·011	S W	5	82·3	88·1	77·8	+0·6	73	6	...	11·55	+3·84
Colombo	29·952	—·011	+·015	S W	13	83·0	85.0	74·5	...	75	8	1·05	28·30	+3·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Thunder and lightning at distance. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Sultry. *d* Threatening weather.
e Passing showers during day. *f* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *g* Gale of Wind.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a rapid rise in Rajputana, a moderate rise in Sind, the Punjab and Central India and a local rise at Jhansi, pressure has generally decreased all over the country. The fall has been rather brisk at Sholapur and Coimbatore and moderate elsewhere. The distribution of pressure shows that the depression that for some days past has existed in the North-West Provinces has now filled up completely, and pressure as usual gradually decreases from the high pressure area in the south to the low pressure area in the north of India. The highest reading is 29·952" at Colombo and the lowest 29·562" at Jacobabad, giving a fairly normal range of ·390". Pressure is moderately above the normal average in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and locally at Bellary, Bangalore, Calicut and Cochin, but it is below the normal at all other places. The abnormals show that a small barometric depression exists to the eastward of Raipur in the Bay of Bengal. Calm has been registered at several stations in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast, while east-north-easterly winds are reported from Allahabad. In other parts of the country ordinary monsoon winds prevail, and the wind force is fairly nearly normal everywhere except at Rajkot, Saugor, Amraoti, Bombay, Secunderabad and Bellary, where winds of more than ordinary force are blowing. The morning observations also show that wind velocity is increasing at Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the day in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere, it is above the mean of the day. The only noteworthy variation, however, is a deficiency of 10° at Ajmere due to heavy rain there. The highest maximum temperatures in the shade exceeding 90° were 104° at Jacobabad, 96° at Trichinopoly, 94° at Masulipatam and Bellary, 92° at Cuddapah, and about 91° at Madras and Sholapur. The mean temperature of the day has decreased generally in several districts and increased comparatively at a few places. The principal changes are a rise of 4° at Ajmere and Cochin and a fall of 4° at Raipur. Humidity has a general tendency to rise in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and locally at Jhansi, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cuddapah and Secunderabad. Skies are very cloudy in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and Rajputana, and locally at Madras, Trichinopoly and Mangalore, but elsewhere they are less cloudy. Moderate rain is reported from all stations in the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces (except Nagpur), the Bombay Presidency (except Malegaon and Sholapur), Mysore, in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and local and scattered rain at Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Cuddapah and Madras.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CLARET.

IN the new number of the *Universal Review* Mr. Lucy gives a description of some of the actual castles which has given their names to the most familiar clarets. Chateau-Margaux, he says, stands at a short distance from the little town of Margaux, built at a careful distance from the sometimes turbulent Gironde. The present structure is a massive pile, that dates back not further than the second or third year of the century. It stands on the site of an ancient castle built in the fifteenth century, which played its part in any little war going forward in the neighbourhood. If was only in the middle of the eighteenth century that the then proprietor discovered in the pebbly black earth peculiarly favourable conditions for the culture of the vine. He began to plant, and gradually, through a hundred years, the wines of the Chateau-Margaux grew in fame. In 1802, when chateaux were going cheap, this was bought by one of the new Emperor's new marquises, who pulled down the old chateau and built the modern-looking pile which now stands in its place. In 1879 the chateau and the vineyard came into the possession of Count Pillet-Will. Chateau-Lafite is near Pauillac, a quaint old port on the Garonne, whence is shipped the produce of the teeming vineyards divided by the marsh of Pibran. It has escaped the hands of the demolisher, and stands as it did in pre-revolutionary days. When Louis XVI. was parleying with the angered populace of Paris the chateau belonged to M. de Pichard, President of the Parliament of Guienne. But there were too many presidents about; so M. de Pichard was taken to Paris and there guillotined. The next step was to write on the walls of the chateau the magic words "Propriete Nationale." House and vineyard were put up for sale, and brought into the national coffers a trifle over a million francs. In 1818 they were sold for something less than was given in the revolutionary days, and in 1868 Baron James de Rothschild gave upwards of four million francs for the property. It now belongs to the heirs of Baron James, the Barons Alphonse, Gustave, and Edmond de Rothschild. Like chateau-Margaux and others of the more famous chateaux, the stately rooms of Lafite are tenantless. Not so the cellars, the private *cave* of the Rothschilds containing 80,000 bottles of the finest wines, not only of Medoc, but of Spain, Germany, and Italy.

Whilst vast quantities of wine in the Medoc are bottled at the end of the second year, the fine wines are kept in casks until the third or fourth year. Once in bottle, well corked, the mind of man may be at rest about his wine, which, up to a certain limit of time, goes on improving. Where occasion for care again presents itself is in getting the wine out of the bottle without shaking. Most wine pantries are furnished with a small basket in which the wine bottle may rest whilst the wine is drawn into the decanter. Wine merchants, wine tasters, and experienced wine drinkers in the Medoc do not trouble themselves about these contrivances. They carefully lift the bottle from a horizontal to an upright position some three or four hours before it is wanted for the table. At the same time they carefully mark the side of the bottle that has lain uppermost, and in decanting pour out the wine from that, as it is sure to be free from crust. With steady hand they draw from a bottle a maximum quantity of absolutely clear, bright wine. Anyone who desires to drink a good glass of Medoc or Burgundy will not decant it till almost the moment it is required, thus preserving the freshness of the aroma. Good wine needs no bush; but in our climate (which by the way, the experts of the Medoc declare to be the best possible for storing fine wines) it is better for a little warmth. Rather than drink red wine in the winter months drawn from a cellar in which the temperature has not been maintained at a desirable pitch, it is better to put the wine where it may feel the fire. A better way still is to leave it on the mantel-piece of the dining-room for four or six hours before it is to be decanted, when it will have had an opportunity of acquiring something like the temperature of the room. It is well worth while warming the decanter before pouring in the wine, so that it may not receive the shock of contact with the cold glass.

The best wine year in the records of the Gironde is the year which saw the Battle of Waterloo and the downfall of Napoleon. 1864 and 1875 are the wines now in bottle which stand highest in the appreciation of the wise men of Medoc. It is not always that a good year for champagne turns out a favourable season for red wines. But the year 1874—a year spoken of reverentially by champagne drinkers—was not less happy for red wines. The proprietors were fortunate in enjoying a time of peace, and got big prices for their products. 1877 and 1878 were excellent years for the Medoc. 1880, another fine year for champagne, was, for the Medoc, a season of only ordinary vintage. The 1881 crop was well harvested, and on the whole a good year. 1884 was not so good for red wine as for champagne; and 1887 was on the whole fair, but not likely to be memorable. The 1888 crop, I hear upon highest authority, "has come on splendidly since the vintage." Contemporary interest in these dates is sorely limited. It is said that some wines of Medoc, notably those of the Chateau-La Lagune, a wine little known in this country, preserve all their virtues after being forty years in bottle. But for the best wines and the ordinary palate, thirty years in bottle is long enough. A bottle of Chateau-Margaux of 1869, Chateau-Lafite 1864, or Chateau-Latour 1875, may be warranted to fulfil the highest aspirations of the nicest and most *exigeant* palate.

THE dukedom of Fife is the first English creation since that of Westminster in 1874, and previous to that date there had been no similar creation since 1833, when the dukedoms of Sunderland and Cleveland came into existence, that of Abercorn in 1868 having been simply an Irish appendage to the English marquisate. Despite this addition however, the number of English dukes other than princes of the blood, will not be more than at the beginning of this year, for the dukedom of Buckingham has become extinct, as that of Cleveland will be on the death of the present holder, who is eighty-six.

SHREWS.

EVERY countryman is familiar with the sight of shrew-mice lying dead on autumn footpaths and by sides of roads. The hot, dry English September weather presses very hardly on this class of animals. Worms retire then a long way below ground, and even the strong mole often cannot follow them in the hard-baked ground, and has to trust to slugs for maintenance. The damp dead leaves of the hedge-bottom, which were once the shrew's best hunting ground, are dry and deserted now—a fatal change of things. Yes, dead we often see the shrew; and picking him up we hold in our hand a little creature of an oddly quaint and old-world appearance, with a coat like velvet, brownish-black above and greyish-white beneath. But the two ends of him strike us most: a long pink-tipped snout, and a blunt four-sided tail. And if we so seldom see the shrew running about, it is only because through the long summer day he is tucked away in some snug corner—a hole beneath some rotten stub, or down in the dead hedge-bottom. But no sooner do the shadows lengthen out than the tiny creature wakes from sleep and moves away to look for food. And even then so softly does he slip about that only by patient waiting may be seen the shrew. Halfway up the side of a grass-field there lies a little weedy pool encircled by some growth of bramble, thorn, and hazel, that narrows to a point, and in the point a gate; a pleasant place in which to wait and watch. Even the constant stillness of this country hollow, it seems as if a special silence were made for sounds of the evening. The hum of unseen insect life that filled the noon is hushed, and [illegible] sound is now a voice articulate. Clear [illegible] harvest fields come the last good-nights of [illegible] going home. On the very topmost twig of a [illegible] oak a speckled thrush is singing to the you[illegible] crescent moon, and even now in one last [illegible]drous cadence he closes his serenade and drops on half shut wings into the copse below. Round about the top of the oak trees flits a large-winged bat; you may hear the snap of his teeth as he takes the moths. In long-drawn lapses comes a deep hum from among the meadow grass, where a big dor beetle is trying to take wing. His wings have grown somewhat stiff, packed deftly away so long under those hard wing-cases, and it takes many a clumsy trial before he is fairly under way and twanging off among the shadows of the trees.

And now beneath the brambles there is just the softest rustle among the dry dead leaves, and a little sibilant sound is heard now here, now there, moving nearer up the point. It is the shrew-mice on the hunt. The young are born in May or June, and there are sometimes seven young ones at a birth. Often a whole family will hunt together, and this evening there are many on the move. But it is impossible to tell the number, so quickly they slip about. Now under the dead leaves, now along a hidden field-mouse run, to re-appear in the most unlooked-for places, two or three meeting in the open to examine some small thing of mutual interest nose to nose. It is, believe me, one of the prettiest of dramas, and is enacted every summer night.

I have said the pool is weedy, and it is. But the weed is vernal water starwort, that grows in masses of brightest green. Everywhere the water is clear as crystal. And if you crawl up here on hands and knees somewhere about to-morrow's sunrise, I can promise you another just so dear a sight. For the pool is the haunt of the water-shrew. Not always. Not every year. Sometimes the hazel is so high it shuts out half the sun. But last winter time the underwood was cut, and these next two years the sun shall play upon the pool and light its every depth. And sunlight is the essence of a water-shrew's life. Some creatures, as the badger and the tench seem to live, but some to revel in existence. And of these latter are the whirligig beetles, the sedge-bird, and the water-shrew. They sing and play away the hours, as if, as bees the flowers of their honey, they could cheat the air of all its oxygen, as if they at least had divined the secret—the to en gry—of life. See these water-shrews, how they chase one another in the pool. Out of the water their fur is black and soft, but under it a thousand air-bubbles clothe them round till they flash like silver fishes in the sun. In and out of the weed they swim, picking off the fresh-water shrimps from under the leaves. No sea-otter is more at home in the water than they. Yet are their feet not webbed, but only fringed about with stiff white hairs. Instead of swimming with the direct motion of the water-rat, the water-shrew appears to move alternately both its feet on either side. Unlike the common shrew which rears its young near the surface of the ground, often in the old nest of a field-mouse, the water-shrew nests in holes under the bank. It generally, I think always, appropriates some existing hole, which it, no doubt, improves to its liking. The pigmy shrew is said to be uncommon in England, but common in Ireland, where it entirely replaces the common shrew. But I shall say no more about it, as I do not think I know it well. There is a passage in Gilbert White which gives a quaint account of a superstition which though dead was not forgotten even in his day. The passage is in Letter XXVIII., and it runs thus:—"At the fourth corner of the Plestor, or area, near the church, there stood about twenty years ago a very old, grotesque, hollow pollard-ash, which for ages had been looked on with no small veneration as a shrew-ash. Now a shrew-ash is an ash whose twigs or branches, when gently applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected; for it is supposed that a shrew-mouse is of so baneful and deleterious a nature, that wherever it creeps over a beast, be it horse, cow, or sheep, the suffering animal is afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of the limb. Against this accident, to which they were continually liable, our provident forefathers always kept a shrew-ash at hand, which, when once medicated, would maintain its virtue for ever. A shrew-ash was made thus:—Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several quaint incantations long since forgotten." The country is "so dull," is it? They will not find it dull, but full of charm and very wonderful, who will concern themselves to follow even the quiet commonplaces in the life of a little shrew.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHALBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! Waterproof Coats of best material—very few left—to be sold off at 25 per cent. discount.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. JOHN ADAMS' valuable Household Furniture, Poona Roses, &c., at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p. m.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA and Co. 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Two Pairs of Arab on Persian HORSES. Must be good and strong. Each pair from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000. Apply to A. R. F., care of this paper.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient BOOK-KEEPER. Pay Rs. 75. Apply with testimonials to WHITTLE & Co., Viramgam.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED for an English School in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "T. T.," office of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET, APARTMENTS suitable for Office purposes, as also Godowns in Dalal Street.—Apply to BEJONJEE JAMSHEDJEE, care of Framjee Sands and Co.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

RS. 34-8 per mouth for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the Gazette Office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—SPEFFENAUER & Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription.—Rs. 10 per year.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madon & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, R. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, *London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executors of the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable properties on the days and in the lots following:—

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1889.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station and bearing No. 22.

At 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1889.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kirkee station, and bearing No. 24.

At 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments, standing thereon situate, lying, and being at the Neutral Lines, Poona, and bearing No. 23.

At 5 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September 1889.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Native Infantry Lines and bearing No. 8.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda Village containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty one goontas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghasswalla, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Durgah, on or towards the west by General Marriot's Bungalow, or or towards the north by the public road to Government House, and or towards the south by the said Bhamdoorda Village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 24, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 24th August, at 2 o'clock, residues of invoices of fruit citrate, ebonite waterproof blacking, black writing ink, crewel embroidery silk, a collection of handsome household furniture and fittings, some gold and silver jewellery, and timepieces in plush frames.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 24, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Linda, 1,566 tons, Captain J O'Neill, sails to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and Mr R Fatham and 1 deck passenger on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 555 tons, Captain T Rassovich, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr H Tanny as cabin passenger and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karrachee with a general cago and Doctor and Mrs Braganza as cabin passengers and 61 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
" C.Buchanan	1911	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Dunedin	1418	Wigzell	F	J. Mackentosh& Co.
" Kangra	1460	Ingram	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.Idar	2595	Poland	1	E. Bates & Co.
" Armenia	2218	Read	2	W.&A. Graham&Co
" Kashgar	1555	Gadd	4	P. & O. Co.
" Imperatrix	2470	Egger	7	A.-H.Lloyd's S.N.Co
" Niobe	855	Rassovich	8	A.-H.Lloyd's S.N.Co
" Oriental	939	Lewis	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" H. Balckow	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Niobe (s)	Rassovich	Calcutta, Aug. 9.
23	Karagola ( )	Gimblett	Kurrachee, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Asia (s)	Rickford	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dunedin, for London.
" Niobe, for Calcutta &c.
" Himalaya, for Rangoon, Calcutta &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Linda, O'Neill, Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.

ARRIVALS.

19 Akbar s ....Baldwin .....Jeddah, July 29.
Huntly Castle bq. Nasereidjee Bombay, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19.—Steamers Chusan, Lawada and Clan Macpherson, and Barque Villalta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—46 cases ale, Phillips and Co, Ld.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—25 cases wine, 30 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—2 bales paper and 1 case book binding cloth, G Claridge and Co; 17 cases paper, etc, and 6 casks ink, S Rose and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—5 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Deepdale s—50 cases brandy, and 3 cases wine, J Nowrowjee.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—5 cases soap, M Keekabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—5 cases envelopes, A M Hassonally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—43 bales paper, A Abdool Rahim and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee; 58 bales wool, J Kimjee.

Clan Sinclair s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1 package carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co; 85 bales wool, K Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Dunedin s—15 bales hides, F M Dama; 61 cwts benjamin, and 8 cwts lac, E Allibhoy; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, and 130 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 16 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 5,104 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 300 cwts horns, E Peerdina; and 2,000 cwts bone meal, E Currimbhoy.

Kangra s—400 cwts loose horns, Volkart Brothers.

Siam s—3 bales woolen carpets, M Mohanlal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—260 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadeo; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,530 cwts groundnut seed, D Ramjee; 1,909 cwts castorseed, and 984 cwts groundnut, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strath Clyde s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—24 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 175 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Buchanan s—2,800 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bras.

Kangra s—910 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Bickford, Capt, By, RA, on duty, to Deolali.
Linger, Lieut, By, RA, on duty, to Deolali.
Phillips, Lieut, By, RA, on duty, to Deolali.
Nuthall, Major, By, Marine Battn, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 24th August, 1889.

1 The following promotions in "B" Company will take effect from this date:—Corpl. W. H. Main, to be Sergeant; and Lce.-Corpl J. Waller, to be Corporal.

2 Cadet Mason is transferred from "I" to "D" Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

3 There will be practice as usual at Tent-pegging on the "Co-operage" at 7 this morning.

4 The Range at Colaba will be available for Members from 4 this evening.

5 Mr. G. Rat having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·732
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	4·80
Fall of Rain	0·52
Total fall during month	8·96
" " year	59·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta, with outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Aden at 2 a.m. to-day.

KURRACHEE, AUG. 23.

The s. s. Lycia, of the MacIver Line, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 23.

The mail steamer Hongkong from China arrived.
The mail steamer Thames from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ "	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £21,100,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £4,100,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £25,400,000; decrease, £2,800,000; other securities, £2,000,000, increase; £500,000; notes and gold, £12,400,000; increase, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

ALL the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter come unchanged, as also does the price of Bar Silver, and the only fresh news conveyed by last evening's financial telegram is that of extra Consol allotments of some 3¾ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta and 1½ lakhs on Madras at 1s. 4-7-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained at the regular biddings on the previous day. French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London were unaltered.

The considerable increase of 5 per cent. is shown in the Reserve of the Bank of England by the returns issued in London yesterday, making the Reserve stand. at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate, however, remained at 3 per cent., and in the open market the rates of discount were unchanged.

In General Produce Linseed was firm, and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, Bombay seed to arrive remaining unchanged at 44s. per quarter. The market for Rapeseed had become firm again, and there was an advance in Cawnpore Yellow to arrive of 6d. per quarter at 50s. 6d.; but Calcutta Brown to arrive remained at 42s. 3d. per quarter. The Wheat market was quiet at previous prices.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again yesterday both generally and for Surats, but with less doing, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 Surats. Mid-American remained at 6⅛d. and in Surats there was no further change; but American Arrivals were 3-32d. higher for the nearest deliveries and 1-32d. for September-October, while on all more distant positions rates were unaltered. The Manchester market continued quiet.

In New York 11⅛ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but August Futures were down 15 points, at 10·75, while for September they were 8 points higher, at 10·52 cents.

Cotton has continued steady in tone here to-day, and previous prices have been maintained on all descriptions of stuff in godown; and for arrival contracts in new Bengals and Broach our last rates have been quoted. The purchases from stock have amounted to nearly 1,500 bales, consisting in about equal proportions, Karanja at Rs. 222, and Dharwar at Rs. 219, and on the next crop we hear of another contract on "Fully Good" Bengals, for November delivery, at the last rate of Rs. 198, but this is about all the fresh forward business which has transpired.

WHEAT and SEEDS are a blank, these markets having been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	900	bales.
Wheat	6,850	cwt.
Linseed	1,003	"
Rapeseed	7,400	"
Poppyseed	560	"

FREIGHTS have remained steady, but with not much inquiry for tonnage in any position. Business has been done for Antwerp from January to May at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per ton, but we hear of nothing of importance beyond this.

EXCHANGE.—Rates still continue steady, not to say firm, owing to advices from Calcutta having again come slightly higher, and a moderate business has been done in Mercantile Paper to-day at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September and 1s. 4 15-32d. further onward for three months' sight Credits; and in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4½d. for September and October transfer; the latter rate, however, could not be repeated afterwards for all September. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·73½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further improved to the extent of another 1-16 per cent to-day, and 99 5-16 has been the rate for Fours, both for cash and the low accounts, this being also the quotation at closing. 103½ is still named for 4½ per cent Paper but the price is almost nominal.

SHARES have attracted rather more attention to-day, and made several alterations in the value of Mill Scrip. Manockji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 1,2120, and Lukmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, and Queen are all Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 980, Rs. 685, and Rs. 830, respectively. James Greaves are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 655, and David are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 52½. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 615, and Royal are Rs. 6 up, at Rs. 58, and Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 985 per share.

☞ [For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—Presure has increased in Bengal, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind, and has fallen elsewhere; the rise has been brisk in Rajputana and the fall brisk in Dera Ismail Khan. Elsewhere the changes are moderate. The depression over Bengal occupies the same position, and is of about the same intensity as yesterday, and the distribution in other parts of the country has hardly changed. Wind is backing towards south on the west coast and is unaltered elsewhere. Mean temperature is about average in Burma, Bengal, the N.-W. P., and Bombay, and below in all other provinces. Rain is slight and scattered in Northern India, but general in the peninsula and central stations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Bangkok-Saigon section restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23nd Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	6	51	...	49
Suez	...	7	8	...	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23nd Aug. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	3
" Madras	...	24	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

10 p.m.	79·6
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	82·2

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	63 20	66 46	65 1	59 45
Aug. 22, Thursday	...	...	...	0 52
" 23, Friday	0 19	0 13	0 20	...
Total	63 39	66 59	65 21	59 97
Total of corresponding date last year	52 95	49 69	51 66	49 86
Total of corresponding date of 1887	71 88	72 47	68 74	66 84

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 19th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	54 96	Baroda	32 31
Panjoo	62 83	Mehmadabad	28 38
Vaiturna	74 21	Ahmedabad	22 87
Palghur	72 70	Viramgam	25 13
Gholvad	53 90	Wadhwan	19 88
Damaun	62 39	Dabhoi	36 60
Bulsar	41 21	Sevalia	28 32
Navsari	40 48	Godhra	31 30
Surat	29 73	Kharaghola	13 60
Broach	27 84	Kim	31 24

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 16th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	48 75	Nassick	6 36
Raver	18 76	Deolalee	9 26
Nimbora	19 80	Ghoti	50 45
Bhadli	14 88	Nargaon	13 19
Jalgaon	20 41	Warrengaon	20 85
Sirsoli	16 85	Hoodgi	15 33
Mhasawad	22 0	Mohol	12 24
Maheji	17 93	Madha	14 80
Pachora	22 76	Barsi Road	9 15
Kasgaon	18 62	Keim	7 9
Naidongri	17 41	Jehur	5 94
Challisgaon	19 21	Pomalwari	8 82
Nandgaon	15 38	Dexal	7 37
Munmad	11 35	Lanowli	133 20
Lassalgaon	5 37	Dhond	3 24
Kerwadi	3 5	Talegaon	20 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MOIR—August 22, at Aberdeen, the wife of James Moir, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—August 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edward Collins, Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Naduvatam, of a daughter.

VYSE—August 16, at Roorkee, N.-W. P., the wife of Captain C F Vyse, XXVII Regiment P I, Cantonment Magistrate, Roorkee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—CAHILL—August 19, at St James's Church, by the Revd H T Ottly, John Cisel Anderson, I G S N, to Nora Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Lawrence Cahill.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

THE programme for Prince Albert Victor's cold weather tour has been arranged and sent home for final approval. His Royal Highness will arrive in Bombay in the beginning of November and will proceed at once to Poona, where he will be the guest of Lord Reay at Gunnesh Khind. He will then proceed to Hyderabad, and will also visit Bhownugger and open the new port on that coast. His Highness the Guicowar has invited the Prince to visit Baroda, where the new palace will be at his disposal. The Prince will then make his tour through India, but it is not settled whether His Royal Highness will visit Burma. He will leave Bombay for England in March next year. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have obtained Her Majesty's sanction to return to England by way of Ceylon, China, Japan, and Canada. They will leave India in the middle of March and probably arrive in England in June. It was intended that T. R. H. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg should make a tour through India next cold weather, but at the last hour it has been decided to postpone the trip.

IT is said that a well-known official, who earned his reputation in Burma, has been relegated to the back of beyond, because he persisted in furnishing the London *Times* with inaccurate information regarding the action taken by Government in certain matters. It would be well if similar punishment could be meted out to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, whose telegrams regarding the Crawford case would be merely comically false, were it not that public opinion in England, being generally so utterly ignorant of Indian affairs, is apt to be misled by repeated misstatements, however palpable may be the gross inaccuracies to people who are on the spot. It is true that in the late debate in the House on "the corrupt Magistrates in India," honourable members were warned against placing faith in the telegrams in the *Times*—as Mr. Bradlaugh put it, "he could understand there were many reasons for depreciating them,"—but it is too much to be feared that persistent reiteration of false accusations will do harm, unless with equal persistence the true facts are steadily kept before the eyes of the public. To take the last illustration from the weekly telegram of the Calcutta correspondent, it is well known that ever since a Revenue Survey Department has existed, the European officers in charge of the various parties have always been on the alert against a system of "dasturi," or blackmail, which the native subordinate officials, measurers, and classers are sometimes in the habit of levying from ignorant villagers. It is a truism to say that to the ordinary native mind there is nothing immoral or wrong in such a levy: it is simply treated as a perquisite. The villagers also look upon it as a matter of course. It is equally true that it is an evil which cannot for one moment be palliated by British officers. And in justice to the officials of the Bombay Revenue Survey Department it must be stated that they have never relaxed their efforts to put a stop to a system which is utterly opposed to good administration. But in bringing home the guilt to offenders there has always been this difficulty, that the prosecution has generally to rely on the evidence of the villagers themselves, that is accomplices, for the ignorant peasantry, by taxing themselves for the benefit of the native officials, are in the eyes of the law, as it at present stands, partakers in the crime. Some months ago cases of the above description were discovered in the Gujerat Revenue Survey. The nature of the cases is as old as the hills; and yet the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that they are the evil fruit of the degrading policy recently inaugurated by the Bombay Government of condoning venality and corruption; in other words, owing to the indemnity granted in the Crawford case the native officials of the Gujerat Revenue Survey were emboldened to levy "dasturi" from the ignorant ryots. The author of the above proposition is either grossly ignorant of subordinate native officialdom in India or else (to apply certain language approved of by him) he deliberately made use of a false argument to serve his own ungenerous purpose. He might just as well say that Lord Reay's Government is responsible for the Maybrick case. Equally misleading and inaccurate are the statements in the Calcutta telegram which appeared in the London *Times* of the 22nd ultimo. It ran:—"Lord Reay has exceeded his constitutional powers by maintaining corrupt native officials in office, notwithstanding the fact that these men have been judicially declared ineligible for office. It is impossible that judicial or other official functions can be discharged by these men in face of the recorded judgment of the High Court that they are legally incapacitated to hold office. All their orders and decisions would be questioned, disputed, and appealed against whilst the usurpation of jurisdiction would subject these men to heavy penal damages, unless they were indemnified by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. They must go; otherwise we shall have a serious deadlock between the judiciary and the executive. It seems hardly probable, however, that Parliament will consent to pass a special Act for the purpose of maintaining in office a class of men confessedly venal and corrupt."

The inaccuracies in the above statements may be conveniently labelled: (*a*) Where is the recorded judgment that these men are ineligible for office? Nowhere. As was shown the other day in the debate in the House, there are simply the *obiter dicta* of one Judge, which are not universally held to be correct. (*b*) How can it be said that Lord Reay has exceeded his constitutional powers by maintaining these men in office, when by 49, Geo. III., c. 126, it is provided that "where the right, estate, or interest of any person or persons shall be forfeited under any of the provisions of the said Act (5 and 6, Edw. VI., c. 16) or this Act, the right of such appointment shall immediately vest in and belong to His (Her) Majesty?" Supposing the Act to be applicable, then the appointment of each peccant official, "holding office, commission, place, and employment belonging to or under the appointment or control of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies" (the old Company being now represented by the Crown), has now vested in Her Majesty. Till her pleasure is known Lord Reay can no more exceed his constitutional powers by doing nothing than he can aspire to act the General Boulanger and be Dictator-General of India. (*c*) The learned correspondent of the *Times* in Calcutta should have been better coached before he committed himself to the assertion that all the orders and decisions of the self-incriminating officials can be questioned, that the usurpation of jurisdiction would subject them to heavy penal damages, and such like nonsense. If he had taken the trouble to refer to 5 and 6, Edw. VI., c. 16, he would have seen that "all acts done by any person by authority of the office which ought to be forfeited before such person be removed from the office shall remain good and sufficient in law in such like manner as if the Act had never been made." (*d*) Why is it improbable that a special Act of Indemnity should be passed? There is the clearest precedent in the Macclesfield case. No one can assert that the Masters in Chancery were not "venal and corrupt." The proposition on which the prosecution was founded in that case was that "the Commons are persuaded all flowed from this principle, that his Lordship, the Masters, the seller, and the buyer were all conscious that the whole transaction was illegal and corrupt." Yet a special Act was passed for the purpose of maintaining these very men in office. It is only natural that the Calcutta correspondent, after plunging into this sea of inaccuracies, should end up by quoting the comments of the *Bombay Times* as showing that Government endeavoured to condemn Mr. Crawford by *ex-parte* statements, and of the *Pioneer* as showing that Lord Reay, by the publication of Mr. Ommanney's Note, deliberately blackened the name of a whole community to serve his own ungenerous purpose. The latter assertion will be too much even for a "monster" meeting: as to the former, we pointed out some time ago that the *ex-parte* statements of Mr. Ommanney's Note and of Hanmantrao's confession were not sent home with, or alluded to in the Despatch forwarding the proceedings of the Commission. They did not, in fact, reach England till after the Secretary of State's decision on the Crawford Commission had left London.

THE statistics for the year 1888 show that in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or, as they are more familiarly known, the Berars, there was a general increase of cognizable crime without any very great variations in the effective action of the police. The rise, which is stated to be from 7,700 cognizable cases in 1887 to 8,500 in the year under review, is attributed to the high prices of food-grains on account of the failure of the autumn crops in the hilly tracts north of the Ellichpur district, and in some measure to the establishment of steam cotton-ginning factories which ousted manual labour. The work of separating the seed from the fibre gave employment to many hundreds of people. The withdrawal of these earnings from a class among the first to feel the pressure of high prices has told heavily upon them. In Akola district men were found labouring for one anna and women for half an anna a day. No wonder that the criminal classes were able to add many recruits to their numbers. Under such circumstances the number of petty crimes against property is sure to rise, and the police can hardly be held accountable for increase of crimes due to this cause. However, after every allowance is made on this account, the Judicial Commissioner points out various grave defects in police organization, for which a remedy should be found. Neither the Magistrates nor the police, he says, keep themselves sufficiently acquainted with the movement and the business of foreigners in their districts, many of whom are organised criminal gangs, who come to Berar designedly and regularly to prey upon it. They do not even, he proceeds, know sufficiently about or regularly control the habitual offenders of Berar itself. The heaviest charge which is levelled against those to whom the protection of life and property is entrusted is that absolutely no atempt is made to deal with receivers, and that virtually the very useful provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter VIII., as to taking of security are very feebly worked. One District Magistrate in his report writes that the information laid by the police under section 109 of the above Code has been almost nil. The Judicial Commissioner's comment on this is that the Magistrate fails to note that if the police did not come up to their duty, it was his to see that they did. These are just the defects which we have on various occasions shown to be still in existence in our own presidency. The maxim that prevention is better than cure is one that exactly applies to the work that has to be done by the police. Great pains are expended in detecting a crime, which comparatively little trouble would have served to prevent occurring at all. Clear and concise rules for the registration, classification, and supervision of all suspected persons, released convicts, and so on, to be rigorously applied to every district, require to be formulated by some central authority, whether by Government or departmentally. The lists now to be found at police stations comprise too often a heterogeneous assortment of all sorts and conditions of men, half of whom have done absolutely nothing to deserve the stigma of being permanently under police supervision. The lists being thus unreasonably swollen, it soon gets beyond the power of the average head-constable to know either the people or their names. The consequence is that the people who really require stringent surveillance are practically free to come and go as they please. No one doubts the zeal of the various Superintendents of Police in these matters; and in some districts all is as it should be. But the subject, the importance of which cannot be over-rated, is one that emphatically demands the strictest uniformity of system; it should not be left to the idiosyncrasies of individual officers. In these days of railways and other facilities of rapid communication, of which the criminal class take every advantage, it is fatal not to have the most methodical arrangements for the regular and constant interchange of information and co-operation. If we are to some extent in touch with our own adminstrations, we are in almost absolute isolation from the Native States, from which, as the Judicial Commissioner of the Berars tells us, with a proper organization, an immense amount of the most valuable information would be forthcoming. Only the other day this officer found that certain local Inspectors at Ajmere and Merwara were in the possession of information which would have been of the greatest use to police officers in Berar, Hyderabad, and Bombay, but it was nobody's business to collect it, still less to transmit it. In this particular instance a theft committed at Akola by a gang from Jeypore was detected; but it was merely by a lucky chance. Had the chain of connection been what it ought, that and other offences could hardly have been committed with impunity, or would at all events have been, in the ordinary course of events, brought to light. One other point is admirably brought out in the report. Though, of course, there are some black sheep amongst them, most of the higher native police officers try to do their best. But a great stumbling block in their way is our system of attempting to judge their work by doling out praise or censure, rewards or punishments, by comparisons founded on averages calculated from month to month or quarter to quarter. Under this system, if a certain column is below its average, the temptation is to supply a victim, or if there is a victim, to manufacture links in the chain of evidence. Averages are useful or necessary for a district or division, but the chief constable of a taluka ought not to know that such things exist. The Superintendent and Magistrates should see that the utmost care has been given to each individual case, and with a small charge like a taluka the merits of native officers can thus be perfectly well gauged. The supervision exercised by the Inspector-General of Police in Berar is stated by the Commissioner to be complete and effective.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the N.-W. Provinces and Oude has issued his twenty-first annual report, from which it appears that the most important feature of the past year has been the energetic prosecution of the scheme for providing the four largest towns of these provinces with a supply of pure water. At Agra and Allahabad the schemes are said to have got beyond the stage of discussion, whatever that remark in its singular vagueness may mean, whilst at Lucknow time and money are still being spent on the repetition of an experiment which failed at Agra. At Benares a startling innovation is under consideration, namely, the provision of a water-supply from the sacred Ganges pumped by steam, filtered, and distributed in pipes. This proposition, says the Commissioner, met with little favour by the conservative portion of that very ancient and very dirty city. But, as the local Government points out, against the conservatism must be weighed the improved health of the people which the supply of pure drinking water will afford. And an improvement of the high death-rate in that city due to a great extent to preventible causes. Epidemic disease is seldom, if ever, absent from Benares, yet it appears that, "although the heart of the city is in a condition compared to which the sanitary state of the worst villages in India is cleanliness itself, yet the people who live there are healthy." The necessity for village sanitation has not been lost sight of, but it is feared by several of the District Officers that the difficulty and dangers in the way of carrying out any efficient set of rules are held by a large number of experienced District Officers to outweigh the benefits to health likely to result from the enforcement of these rules. The District Officers seem to be as conservative as "the conservative portion of the inhabitants at Benares." And in spite of them and the experience of those who live in "that very ancient and very dirty city," it has been demonstrated beyond question that in those districts not blessed with conservative officers, "where a little persistent attention has been given to the subject, much improvement may be effected at little cost and without harassing the villagers." It is admittedly hopeless to expect villagers to carry out "any system of sanitation, however simple," voluntarily, but both the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that it is necessary to lay down some foundation upon which a proper sanitary system may be hereafter reared. The method the Sanitary Commissioner proposes and his superiors approve is a very harmless one, and still it appears to lay down the foundation desired. Pressure of the very mildest form is to be applied, but this need not exceed the intimation that the district authorities are anxious that the villages in their districts should be kept clean and that they are prepared to reward those who are known to carry out the wishes of Government in this respect and to visit with their displeasure those who neglect to do so."

THE number of butchers, who come from Coorla with meat not slaughtered at the proper place, and offer it for sale without the necessary permit from the Municipal Commissioner, are now becoming worse than a nuisance. Day after day we find one or more of those characters being brought before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court, and we even find men who have had, for them, rather heavy fines imposed upon them, returning to their old trade, and once more daring law and police. Mr. Ryan had one Dhondu Hunmunta, an old offender in this respect, again before him yesterday, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15. There must either be something very fascinating about the trade of butchering without licence, or it must be a very lucrative one, if he make any further attempts to continue his old trade.

As it seems very probable that the whole of the British troops in India will not be armed completely with the new magazine rifle for at least some two years to come, the *Civil and Military Gazette* would recommend that the re-arming of the native army with the Martini-Henry rifle be proceeded with at once. It is well known that the majority of the Snider rifles now in possession of native corps are much worn, and have served their time. The issue of new Sniders is, of course, out of the question; but still it is imperative that the native army should possess really serviceable arms, and it is, therefore, very necessary that the Martini-Henri rifle should be issued at once, instead of being deferred till the British troops are re-armed with the new magazine rifle. This latter event cannot be depended upon, but on the other hand, it is very evident that the native army requires another rifle at once, and to keep them without a better weapon is a very dangerous policy indeed.

ANOTHER Afghan correspondent sends an account of the fighting, which a previous correspondent recorded as having taken place, between Umra Khan of Jundol and the men of Pamjan about a fortnight ago near the Bargholi fort. Eight men of the latter and 16 of the former were, it is stated, killed and wounded: and after the engagement Umra Khan's force encamped at Shahzadgai. From here he is expected to overrun all Pamjan, although the Malik of Pamjan and his son, Rahmatulla Khan, are at Bargholi determined to offer all the resistance in their power, and are receiving help from Swat and Bajour.

ON the Eed festival Umra Khan of Jundol, whose ambition for regal pomp is growing, again asked the *Mullahs* to read prayers in his name. They replied that until he issues a coinage in his own name as king prayers cannot be read for him.

COLONEL MURATA, the famous Japanese inventor of arms of precision, is just now daily expected in London. He was ordered to visit Europe on an official mission, and left Tokio for England, via the United States, early in June. Colonel Murata invented the rifle with which all the troops in the Japanese army are now armed, and also designed a repeating rifle at present being largely manufactured at the Tokio Arsenal. In the military section of the Paris Exhibition the Lebel and Murata rifles stand together.

TALK with Prince Nicolas of Montenegro, and you cannot but be struck by the splendid personal advantages which this sovereign has over all his brother princes of the Balkan countries. Prince Nicolas is more than 6ft. high. He is a soldier, statesman, and poet. He is accustomed to render justice once a week under a tree in his park, and any man who has a grievance can go to him on such occasions and obtain his remedy.

WITH reference to the Queen's private fortune, a correspondant reminds the *World* that, in addition to Her Majesty's savings from the Civil List, there is the legacy which Mr. Nield bequeathed to the Queen in 1852, the net amount being £215,000; and the Prince Consort is believed to have left upwards of £500,000, every farthing of which was bequeathed to Her Majesty, who, by the way, never proved her husband's will.

I paid four francs, to be carried to the top of the Eiffel Tower on Sunday, writes a correspondent. The *queue* was very long and curly, and it took me an hour and a half to complete my journey to the summit. I craned over and contemplated suicide with equanimity, and thought better of it. At the summit glass shutters are fitted to protect the visitor from the wind. The amount of Eiffel curiosities is prodigious. I brought back Eiffel pincushions, Eiffel paper-knives, Eiffel *mouchoirs* and *caps*, Eiffel jack-in-the-boxes, Eiffel sweetmeats, and Eiffel candle sticks. There is hardly an article of domestic use to be mentioned that does not bear the impress of Eiffel. The favourite occupation at the top is to write and post *cartes postales* in the letter-box at the summit. Take your own postcards with you, however, for at present the Tower is without a postal bureau. Every scrap of iron, wood, and paint work within reach of the hand upon the Tower is already completely covered with pencil names and dates. The interiors of the lifts are similarly inscribed, and though the tower has been opened complete but for a few weeks, already the glass wind protectors of the elevators and on the various floors have thousands of names cut upon the face. There is only one thing in connection with the Eiffel Tower which now requires exploiting. If the Tower had been erected in London, it would have been done weeks ago. Is it to be left to an enterprising English advertiser to secure the right to use the roofs of all the buildings within a mile radius of the Exhibition grounds for the purposes of advertisement? The red and tile roofs spread out beneath one's eyes offer a tempting ground for the ubiquitous advertiser.

"NEVER prophesy unless you know," is one good rule. "If you prophesy wrong, admit it," is another. General Boulanger broke the first rule when he predicted his election in two-thirds of his eighty cantons. He has broken the second in the manifesto which he issued. Having been defeated he should either have said nothing, or have admitted his defeat. As it is, he has done neither. He has broken silence, but he has not been frank. "The total success has not been what one could expect" is hardly an adequate formula for expressing the total failure of his predictions. There is one consideration which probably had a good deal to do with the General's defeat, but which is not touched upon in his manifesto. It was in the rural cantons that he fared worst. Now in the rural cantons news from the great world takes a long time to filter down to the masses. By Sunday last they would have heard of the act of accusation against the General, but would not have heard of the *Cocarde's* version of the paltry evidence on which the accusation was based. When this later news penetrates the rustic mind, it is likely to cause a considerable reaction in the General's favour.

VISCOUNT DUNLO, eldest son of Lord Clancarty, whose marriage before the Hampstead Registrar a few weeks ago created some stir in London, arrived in Colombo on the 14th inst. by the Orient Line s. s. Lusitania on his way to Australia his passage being booked for Sydney. He has a tutor and several friends on board, but Lady Dunlo is not with him. Viscount Dunlo, the erring son and heir of the Earl of Clancarty, accompanied by his tutor left Tilbury Docks on July 13th in the Orient Liner, Lusitania, for Australia, Miss Belle Bilton, the music-hall singer whom he married the other day is still vigorously practising her profession to the delight of the crowded audiences who now flock to see her. There is every probability that Lord Clancarty will set the law in motion with the view to having the marriage annulled."

TELEGRAMS.

[C[illegible]AL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAYBRICK CAS .

OMINOUS PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

In the House of Commons this evening a question was asked as to the intention of Her Majesty's dvisers regarding the fate of Mrs. Maybrick.

The Home Secretary, in reply, said he refused to tate what advice he had given regarding the disosal of the prisoner.

Meanwhile the erection of the scaffold within the recincts of Liverpool jail is being proceeded with.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

LATER.

The sentence against Mrs. Maybrick has been ommuted into penal servitude for life.

The Secretary of State declares that after the losest review of the evidence and the highest scienific testimony he is convinced that the prisoner ttempted to poison her husband, although he ight possibly have died from other causes.

Nothing, however, would induce him to mitigate he sentence.

Mr. Justice Stephen concurs in the decision.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Press generally this morning approves the tion of the Home Secretary and the commutation f the capital sentence.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE CZAR'S VISIT POSTPONED.

BERLIN, AUG. 23.

It is announced this morning that the Czar's oposed visit to Berlin has been indefinitely postoned.

The announcement has created a great sensation diplomatic circles.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The directors of the London Docks to-day reived a deputation of dock-labourers for the urpose of discussing the grievances of the latter. Amicable proposals were drafted and submitted the men for consideration.

The docks are paralysed, work being practically a standstill.

The P. and O. steamer Khedive, which was due leave on Wednesday last for Calcutta has been scharged by a few strangers working under police rotection.

AUGUST 23.

The attempt to treat with the dock-labourers s proved fruitless, the men refusing to comply d remaining out on strike.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WALES.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Her Majesty the Queen left here last night on er long-contemplated visit to Wales.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE P. & O. STEAMERS AND THE DOCK-LABOURERS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The departure of the Peninsular and Oriental ompany's steamers, which were to have left toay and to-morrow, has been indefinitely postponed wing to the dock-labourers' strike and consequent bsence of men from the steamers.

THE IRONCLAD SULTAN ON ROCKS AGAIN.

During a westerly gale, which sprang up sudenly, the Ironclad Sultan, which had lately been oated, drifted towards land, and she now rests on e rocks and is party refilled with water.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Admiral Tryon's main squadron has gone to ilford Haven, but certain cruisers have been left sea to act as scouts.

Admiral Baird has left Queenstown. His desnation is, however, unknown.

THE REVENUE OF LABUAN.

In the House of Commons Baron Henry de orms, replying to a question, said that the evenue of Labuan was inadequate to maintain the olonial administration, and that Government had, herefore, asked the British North Borneo Comany to administer the island, which would, howver, remain a British colony and not be ceded to he company.

The terms upon which the company will take ver the island have not yet been settled.

ASSAULT-A-ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 23.

The several competitions in the Assault-at-Arms ommenced to-day. They entries were so numerus that I only send the names of winners. The reatest interest was centered in those events which equired scientific knowledge, such as fencing and ayonet and sword contests and competition.

The best man at arms in the Officers' Fencing ontest for Major James's Cup excited much nterest, and was won by Captain Herbert, who eat Colonel Cavaye. Both gentlemen made a ery fine display. Captain Herbert was perhaps he best and certainly the most scientific. Colonel avaye, I was given to understand, had not andled a foil for nearly 25 years, and yet managd to beat Captain Hanwell for H. R. H. the uke's prize.

The prize for the best man at arms was won by orporal Temple, of the Royal Fusiliers, who was heered very lustily by his comrades. He won vith sword against bayonet, beating Sergeant obson, a medalist for the bayonet contest, and hen beat Corporal Wilson, who gets the second prize.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize is a sword for the first man in foil fencing for soldiers, and was won by Corporal Wilson, of the Durham Regt., and the second prize was won by Staff Instructor Lunn, of the Fusiliers.

The Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet contest was won by Sergeant Robson, of the Durham Regt.

The Sword *vs.* Bayonet contest was won by Corporal Temple with the sword.

The Officers' Contest, Sword *vs.* Sword, was won by Lieut. Gall, of the Royal Fusiliers, beating Lieut. Hancock.

In the evening the sports were held at the Race Course and were witnessad by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were present with their children.

The mile race was won by Private Levens, of the Royal Fusiliers.

Putting the shot, 24 pounds, was won by Corporal Ryan, of the Gloster Regt, 29 feet 6 inches.

The bayonet exercise competition between the regiments in garrison was won by the 28th Bombay Pioneers, whose display was adjudged better than both the Fusiliers and the Durham Regiments. The latter were second, losing only by one point.

There were also Mounted Native contests, but the men were very indifferent.

To-morrow the best competitions will take place.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The inclement weather interfered somewhat in the contest with the Hindus. Play commenced late to-day, when the Hindus sent their opponents to bat on fair wicket. Carpenter and Kilkelly made a long stand at the start, putting on 80 runs together, when Carpenter was given out leg-before-wicket to Ruo for 47, and Kilkelly was soon after bowled by Naik for 40. Morrell made 20, Lyttelton 37, Clowes and Murray 24 and 17 each respectively. They were all put out after tiffin for 235.

The bowling of the Hindus was very weak. Naik secured five wickets for 35 runs.

The Hindus started very badly, and when time was called seven wickets had fallen for only 14 runs. Clowes secured six of them, doing the hat trick by taking three wickets in succession in his last over.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burma, has obtained three months' privilege leave. Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Secretary to Government, Home Department, will officiate, and Mr. C. J. Lyall, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, will officiate as Secretary in the Home Deparment.

The services of Mr. P. E. Henderson has been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of the Hon. Mr. R. F. Rampini and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Gordon have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Hill have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Lieut. H. L. Roberts have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Bombay Medical Service, holds charge of the current duties of Political Agent, Muscat, vice Lieut. W. C. R Stratton, who has been granted six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. J. R. Bertram is appointed to act as Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. G. Gordon.

Mr. A. H. Martindate will officiate as Political Agent of Jhallawar, vice Lieut-Colonel H. B Abbott, on privilege leave.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker is posted as First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

Mr. H. I. P. Evans to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

The following officers have been granted leave on private affairs :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, 182 days ; Captain G. L. Garstin, one year ; Captain C. H. Westmoreland, one year ; and Lieutenant the Hon. H. D. Napier, one year.

Lieut.-Colonel William Charles Ramsden has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. E. Hodges, Executive Engineer, has been granted two years' special leave.

Mr. A. R. Becher has been appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

CLIPPINGS FROM A COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

" The good old times—
All times, when old, were good."

WERE they ? Were the times better than the present ? Or were the men better ? Was there more vitality and go in people than there is now ? One thing, it would seem, must have been better, and that was the liquor. Without believing altogether in the existence of many five-bottle men of the Major Monsoon type—though Lever could not have exaggerated very wildly, or his novel would have been ridiculed—we must assume that society-men like Gronow are speaking fairly within bounds when they tell us of the feats of topers of a former day. Take, for instance, the story of Lord Saye and Seale going out to dinner. As he was starting, his servant, a new man unaccustomed to his lordship's ways, asked him, " Can I do anything more for you, my lord ?" " No, no," was the reply. " Just place two bottles of sherry by my bedside and call me the day after to-morrow." Fancy a man coming home after a big dinner, and taking, what we now call ' sherry,' two bottles of it, as a pick-me-up. Truly, the wine, or the man, or both, must have been different from those of the present day.

There is a fine story told of old Lord Bathurst, who, when a younger man, was a friend of Pope's. The old gentleman continued to take his two or three bottles after dinner till he was nearly eighty years old. On one occasion, when giving a dinner-party, of which his son, then Lord Chancellor, and himself about fifty years old, was one of the guests, the old Lord became so extravagantly gay after dinner that the Lord Chancellor with a serious face got up from the table and retired to his room, upon which the Awful Dad exclaimed, " Now, boys, that the *old gentleman* has gone to bed, let's have another bottle."

There is perhaps no period richer in curious memories than the first half of the eighteenth century. Lord Hervey's book is, of course, too familiar to need mention, and the best stories in it have been culled and made very public property by Thackeray in his " Four Georges." Spence's " Anecdotes," frequently referred to by Elwin in his edition of Pope's poetical works, is rather disappointing—more valuable, at any rate, for the information it gives about the great little Twickenham man than for stories of general interest and humour. One story, however, of Spence's is worth telling. Sir Godfrey Kneller, who was not better known as a painter than he was in his own circle for his ridiculous vanity, told his friends that he had had a curious dream. He dreamt that he was dead and had a " Vision of Judgment," which appears to have differed from those of Byron and Southey in that it related almost entirely to himself. When he approached the gates of Paradise he found Peter, of course, on duty with a number of other saints hanging about and arranging the admission of applicants in an amateur kind of way. As Sir Godfrey came up, the " Saint Porter" was examining a late arrival. " Your name, if you please ?" Name given. " Religion ?" " Catholic." " Ah ! Kindly go in there and take a seat on the right." Another applicant was examined, and having given his religion as Protestant, was told to take a seat on the left. It now came to Sir Godfrey's turn. " Your name ?" " Godfrey Kneller." Whereupon St. Luke ran forward and with much *empressement* exclaimed " What ! the great Sir Godfrey Kneller from England ?" " The same, sir." " Come in, my dear sir." Sir Godfrey entered, " and," he continues, " we become so wrapt in conversation about the art to which we were both devoted that we entirely forgot for a time the object of my coming. At last St. Luke exclaimed, ' By the by, Sir Godfrey, what is your religion ?' I replied, ' I am sure I don't know that I belong to any religion in particular.' " Ah, well, then," was the answer, " take a seat on whichever side you please."

Another good story of Sir Godfrey is told in Cunningham's " British Painters," &c. The great painter was an intimate friend of Dr. Ratcliffe, who is more than once alluded to by Pope. They lived next door to each other, and in order to enjoy each other's society without the inconvenience of having to go out into the street when visiting each other, they had a door of communication opened in the wall which ran between the two gardens at the back of their houses, a plan afterwards adopted by Cooper at Olnez. It was found, however, that the doctor's servants used to trespass on Sir Godfrey's grounds and steal his flowers, whereupon Sir Godfrey sent a message to Dr. Ratcliffe requesting his assent to the closing up of the door. The doctor, who appears to have been out of humour, replied surlily. " Oh ! yes. Tell him he may do what he likes with the door as long as he doesn't *paint* it." When this civil message was carried to Sir Godfrey, he replied, " Ah, well, I have known Dr. Ratcliffe so long that I can take anything from him—except his *physic*." This is what Billy Pitt in Marryatt's " King's Own " would have called a " Repartee, sah !" Pope spared doctors as much as he spared anybody, and several of them were among his best friends. There are others, however, who feel the scorpion's sting. There is perhaps no more general opinion—call it ' prejudice ' if you like—among the lower and middle classes than that less care is taken of the lives of the poor than of the rich. When a railway company offers a holocaust of victims people say " They'll never mend till they kill a bishop." Again there is the old ' Pauper's funeral ' —

" Rattle his bones, over the stones,
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns."

I don't know, however, of a more terribly sarcastic illustration of the principle " fiat experimentum in corpore vili " than one line of Pope's referring to Dr. Ward's curative drops—

" Ward tried on puppies and the poor his drops."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

CIVIL *vs.* MILITARY.

Play in this match will begin at 11 a.m. to-day, weather permitting. A tent will be provided for ladies.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLYTHE, who resides at Plymouth, has put in a claim to the estate estimated at five millions sterling of Thomas Henry Blythe, of San Francisco, which is the subject of litigation in America. The late Mr. Blythe reached San Francisco in 1849 as a stowaway in the British ship Antelope in a destitute condition, but afterwards amassed an immense fortune. The Plymouth claimant, who is employed under Government, claims to be the son of the deceased, who, he says, was in early life married to his mother, who is still living, and whom he deserted.

THE Mr. Tener, of whom the Nationalist Irish papers are writing angrily at the present moment, is a famous personage in the county of Galway. He fills a dangerous office—that of agent to the evicting landlord, Lord Clanricarde, who, by the way, has begun another eviction campaign. The scene of the evictions is Portumna—where, strangely enough, no evictions have occurred until the present time.

STILL WOMANLY WOMEN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 1.

ALL over—the joy-bells mute, the hurrahing done, and the wedding cake, six feet high, cut up and eaten ; or, at least, gone the way of all bride-cakes—stuck with pins, tied with garters, and placed, with all due ceremony, under the pillow to be dreamt on, after the foolish old fashion, which, in spite of all our civilization, we have not yet outgrown. For we have made strides towards superiority, but we have not yet become too superior to be interested in weddings, nor too progressive in the path of wisdom to be fascinated by pretty clothes ; nor have we yet so realized that marriage is a failure, that we should hesitate to bid " Godspeed " to the Royal young bride making her first steps across the threshold of her new life. No ; happily we are not too *blasé* to take pleasure in bridal favours, cakes, and dresses ; *blase* or not, we must put up with them. For, strong as we have grown of late, we are evidently still weak enough to fall in love. Anxious as we are to hold our own, there seem to be still many of us who are willing to promise to honour and obey. To sum it all up, we are still, oh scandalous fact !—in spite of all the progressive doctrines that have been inculcated to us—in spite of sermons on woman's rights, and dissertations on woman's wrongs—in spite of our asserting ourselves by indulging in clipped hair, shirt fronts, canes, bull-pups, cigarettes, and weak imitations of men's strong language—in spite of everything—we are still quite womanly women in whose ears wedding bells and wedding gossip sound sweetly.

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So, for the last month we have been in our element. Nothing has been talked of that did not pertain one way or another to marrying or giving in marriage. From the bridal hair-pin to the bridal boot-lace, all was criticized, canvassed, and cut up with sweet womanly candour, until sensible people began to wonder if the world would ever again resume its normal condition, and ordinary folk be allowed to settle down to dinners and darning stockings in the old every-day fashion that was before the illustrious scion of the Clan Duff and his still more illustrious bride took it into their heads to make a match of it, and be joined together in the bonds of holy matrimony.

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But it is all over now. We saw the pretty bride looking tired and pale from all the excitement in her soft white feather-bordered travelling dress, her dainty orange blossom bonnet, her elegant little mantle of white sicilienne lined with faint blush pink, and edged with ostrich feathers, drive away under a storm shower of rice and satin slippers that made the ground snow-white in every direction. And over our tea cups we are still discussing the events, flavouring it with some spicy gossip that is really wanting to raise it from this humdrum prosaic reality of an ordinary smooth-running love-match. But to judge by the snatches of conversation that one hears, one would say that to marry a Royal Princess is not pure bliss. According to rumour, our eligible young men have been, and are still, shaking in their shoes for fear they should be pounced on to wed one of the young Wales girls. Gossips say the princess has been a terror to marriageable men since her daughters have grown up. " Look at Portland," say these acute creatures, " what a fight he had to make against it ; and Cowper—why Cowper had to run away and get married on the sly to the girl of his heart. So distressing, you know, for a man's wife to be so grand that he must steal in the side-door, while she sweeps up the marble steps in front." Like Meryll in the Yeomen of the Guard, the aristocratic young man of the period feels inclined to sing

" Ghastly, ghastly !
When man, sorrowful,
Firstly, lastly,
Of to-morrow full,
After tarrying,
Yields to harrying—
Goes a-marrying.
Ghastly, ghastly !"

⁂

" How very sweet it was of those usually naughty Irish members to vote in favour of the Royal grants," said a fiery little Tory lady to me. " You know," she added, "between ourselves, Royalty did not deserve it—at least the Queen has not done what she ought to keep Ireland amiable. But the Princess of Wales has shown great tact in patronizing Irish manufactures. She has had a great part of her daughter's trousseau from Ireland, and the silver-grey brocade which the Princess of Wales wore at the wedding was of Irish manufacture and made up in Dublin. She looked lovely in it, and it fitted her perfectly. The bodice was high at the back, but opened V-shape in front, and the under skirt was of beautiful embroidery of silver upon tulle. With this gown the Princess wore a high necklet of pearls, and carried a sweet posy of rich dark velvety roses. Another of the Irish dresses is a white poplin brocaded in a small shamrock pattern, and, made simply with a long train edged with pearl beading, is particularly elegant and becoming. The front of the underskirt is of rich white satin embroidered in pearls, and the panels are fastened with pearl clasps and satin bows. The bodice, draped with crépe de Chine, opens in V, and is also fastened with pearl clasps. One of the bride's handsomest dinner dresses is of dark ruby poplin trimmed with rich Irish point and softened with folds of crépe de Chine. Another is a resplendent yellow brocade with an under dress of golden silk accordeon pleating and with trimmings of pearl and arrasene embroidery.

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The going away of the bridal party has been the signal for a general hegira from London. It is true that the business *par excellence* of the Session is not over—there are other things besides marrying and giving in marriage to occupy men's minds. Parliament still sits ; or rather some staid and law-giving men still feel it their duty, in spite of heat and dust, and faded flowers and withered trees, and everything that denotes a used-up state of society, to sit in Parliament and try to make laws for other men to break. But the women-folk are mostly going or already gone. They have concluded the necessary harrying of their dress-makers, they have bought up all the fascinating sea-side and country hats they could lay hands on, and every day one sees their huge travelling baskets containing summer finery, packed on the top of omnibuses, among a miscellaneous collection of bonnet-boxes, dressing bags, perambulators and go-carts, and bound Paddington- or Euston- or Waterloo-wards.

⁂

A few society stragglers still remain—people who cannot tear themselves away as long as anything of their little London is left. Among these is Lord Brassey, who was at home last evening to friends who, like himself, enjoy the parched-up city pathways more than the cool fresh autumnal country side. His beautiful house was, in spite of the lateness of the season, filled quite pleasantly with guests, whose time was, when not engaged in speech-making or hearing, quite delightfully employed in examining the splendid collection in the museum gathered by the late Lord and Lady Brassey on their voyages in the Sunbeam. The museum is the most interesting bit of an extremely interesting and beautiful house. There are Javanese arms, spears from the South Sea, skeletons, stuffed beasts, sections of animals, petrifactions, gems and rare stones, lighted up by the electric lamps which everywhere enclosed in transparent sea shells have a pleasant softened effect that is not to be got by glass or crystal shades. Every one crowded into the museum when it was announced that the G. O. M. was present and would probably speak. But the G. O. M. turned either crusty or legitimately hoarse, and Mrs. Gladstone had to do duty for him. Sir William Harcourt, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. George Lewis, Lady Sandhurst, and Mr. and Mrs Oscar Wilde were all to the fore, and there was a babble of many voices, the chatter of various tongues, and the sound of many silvery laughs and stentorian haw-haws whenever a specially good thing or *apropos* speech was made. Another pleasant re-union was at Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Harris's garden party at their place in Avenue Road. There London, social, dramatic, politic artistic, and literary put in an appearance and made themselves pleasant in spite of the terrific thunderstorm that suddenly gathered and broke over their devoted heads. What a hurry, rush, and scamper of fair women there was when the first great clap came and the huge drops began to fall. How quickly the conservatories were filled, and what a rare crush there was in the drawing-rooms ! But such little *bouleversements* conduce towards sociability. There is nothing so levelling as a catastrophe—nothing that pulls people so quickly together as fear. The drowning duke will cling confidingly to the buoyant costermonger. He does not wait for a final introduction before applying for help. And so at these very mixed affairs, where everybody does not know everyone else, a little vigorous shaking—a mental shock—makes men and women recognise that they are all of the same big family, full of the same interests, hopes and fears. But now the last dance of the season is over and all the world is off to Cowes to chatter about the fleet, to follow the swift scudding yachts, to watch the sunlit tide between the shadowed, slimy, weed-stained walls which frame a little picture at every seaward opening of the quaint inconvenient street on the hill-side—a street assuredly doomed should another Napoleon arise with an eye for straight lines and a taste for geometrical accuracy.

As we have been alluding, from time to time, to archæological explorations in the East, we may mention the name of Mr. Petrie. This gentleman's discoveries in Egypt are most creditable to his country, as well as to himself personally. His researches in the Fayoum, one of the most interesting and fascinating regions of Egypt, are throwing much additional light on the Egypt of the Ptolemies. What Sir Charles Newton has done in Asia Minor, and Cesnola, in the Levant, Mr Petrie is accomplishing in the country of the Nile. The older the world grows, the more accurate and comprehensive is the information it acquires of its youth. The time is coming when it will be possible to reconstruct ancient Egypt, and make it live again in the historic imagination.

COOINGS FROM NEPHELO-COCCYGIA.

" They came unto a land
In which it seemed always afternoon."

A METAPHORICAL afternoon, you must understand ; not a mere fleeting arrangement of hours and minutes. Of the practical commonplace day-time, when man goeth forth to his work and to his labour, we know nothing here. We have the perpetual sensation that we have done with toil, and entered upon an endless holiday. You, poor mortals, may remain in Bombay and toil at your day-books, the ledgers ; but we prefer,

" In the hollow Lotos-land to live and lie reclined,
On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind,"

and meditate with Lucretius that " alterius spectare laborem " is particularly suave. We devote our lives to amusement pure and simple. Pleasures come in endless variety, and they never seem to pall ; we rush at each new one with unalloyed enthusiasm. With many the afternoon is so beloved that they grudge to lose a single moment of it. They lengthen it out into the next day, and sometimes begin it the morning before. Look at the gay throng that spring from their couches an hour before sunrise, and by daybreak go laughing along over rocks and precipices after the knowing jackal, heedless of their horses' legs, often charging a mountain while all the world wondered. This is not the serious occupation of the day. It is only a prelude, a mere digestive, to prepare the appetite for a meal of many courses. Even before breakfast some of the votaries of the chase put in an appearance at the badminton shed. When I see people eagerly tossing the shuttlecock backwards and forwards across the net, I feel renewed youth myself, and long to signal the pentacle of rejuvenescence by spinning a top or trundling a hoop. After breakfast, Brown, of the Dashers, sallies forth with his fidus Achates ; Jones, of the Slashers, in his knowing tandem, to discuss all the latest scandal with dear Mrs. Lollipop at her cozy little bungalow, redolent of smiles and soap. Then a game of pool at the Best-in-India Club till it is time to spend the rest of the afternoon in rowing the last sweet thing in sympathetic souls up the river to the Royal Connaught Boat Club. But we must not dally here. Off we go on our downward course, fortified by a foaming glass of Louis's best, pausing for a moment to woo the wily echo by the judge's house. Then after an elaborate or hasty toilet, according to circumstances, we dine with the zest that a good conscience and lots of exercise alone can give, and rush off to join in the mazy dance till it is almost time to appear on parade, or meet the eagle eye of the Instructor in the Garrison course.

But I can no longer enjoy these dances. My reputation is gone. I heard myself being discussed at the last one by two little maids from school ; and though they acknowledged that I could foot it tolerably, they voted that I was no good in the verandah. My spirits went down to the nadir of despondency, and I was about to make a rejoinder ; but one of the damozels was carried off by her partner, and an exalted personage, who, I thought, was a passed master in education long ago, came up to the other, and said, " Oh ! Miss Lalagi, come and teach me to frivol !" " Right, oh !" said she, as she went off on his arm without a vistage of awe at his lofty position. I was evidently not in request with the fair sex, so I got into a quiet corner with the Intelligence Department, and inquired of him the latest scandal. " Scandal," said he, " we have not got any here. But did you hear about young Robinson the other day ? He is quite the ideal Griffin. He was dining at a burra khana, where he tasted punch à la Romaine for the first time ; and when his host asked him what he would drink, he said, " Thanks, I think I will go on with this !" and he did too ! " Were not you at the Races the other day ?" went on my communicative friend ! " There was a ripping five minutes when a certain mem-saheb dropped an important part of her get-up on the Grand Stand, and old Smith caught it up on his stick and dropped it over the side. Never laughed so much in my life." Thinking I would have a stroll towards the refreshment room, I nearly tumbled over a couple in a quiet corner ; and when I heard Melanissa say in her airiest tones, " Do get up, and don't make a fool of yourself," I knew that the proposer-general was on the track again. It requires some ingenuity to keep out of matrimony when so many charmers are about. But when the mother of several aspirants for wedded bliss said to me at the band-stand the other day that it was really time for me to take a wife, and I replied with a smile that was childlike and bland, " Yes, but the question is *whose* ?" I flattered myself that I was safe from attacks in that quarter.

We have a young giant here, in the Fifth Hussars, on leave from the South-East Provinces, who is simply rippling over with fun. I saw him yesterday at the Gunners' Races, talking in the most patronising way to the highest society, absolutely at his ease. He was evidently not born bent at an angle of forty-five degrees, with his hand upon his heart, like a common or garden Aide-de-Camp. He promised to introduce me to Royalty some of these days, but I have found him a base deceiver. He was particularly fetched at the races by a gorgeous Sergeant Major, who was gallopping up and down, discoursing sweet music upon a trumpet. Burning with a spirit of emulation, the youthful giant went up to him and begged him to dismount and let him take his turn at the wheel. But authority was at hand and bade the intruder desist, " for his Major would be so cross if he saw him." Nothing disconcerted, the giant lit another cigarette, while he observed in a nonchalant way, " Stupid fellow, as if I cared for his Major !" while the rightful trumpeter choked so that he could not blow a note. I think that boy will get on.

The votaries of Thespis are in their element just now. " Truth" was most successful, and the little Puritan girl won every one's heart. Mrs. Lollipop was invited to take a part in " Truth," but she said she was not built that way. She could not be a truthful woman at any price. However, a lady who was " Dandy " has now gone over to " Truth," so morality is not quite at a discount. In spite of her desertion, " Dandy Dick" is in a fair way to achieve success.

I strolled into the Inspector-General of Police's house a day or two ago, and found him surrounded with plates of fancy dress costumes. " What am I to wear ?" he said ; " do come to the rescue and give me an idea." " Go as a Parsee," I replied, dodging behind a chair to avoid the Penal Code that I expected at my head. " *Parsi bete-noir* " was his rejoinder, and I turned and fled. These high functionaries ought not to be allowed to make such witty puns. As I got out of the verandah I rushed into the arms of the Commissioner of the Western Division. He looked pale and careworn. I asked him if it was too much work. " Work !" he said, " I am worked off my head. There are these theatricals, and the fancy dress ball to arrange, and the Boat Club to look after, and goodness knows what else. I can never get a moment to myself. I shall have to apply for a personal allowance to compensate me for the expenditure of so much brain-tissue."

But I must come to an end now, or I shall get into trouble, and be transferred from Nephelo-coccygia to Poona or some such second-rate place.—Yours ever so much,

JUNIUS.

P.S.—The Intelligence Department told me a lovely story just now. But I did not think it was quite delicate, so I handed it over to the talented writer of " Petticoat Pencillings." Will it see the light ?

MILITARY NEWS.

OFFICERS of the British Army are not allowed to commute their pensions in India.

YOUNG officers of the Pioneer regiments in the Bengal Presidency will in future be trained in field work with the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Rurki.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the D, E F and G Batteries A Brigade R. H. A., entitled to return to England, but desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the three Presidencies, but will not be allowed to select any particular battery. The non-commissioned officers remaining under this order will take rank in the battery to which they are posted, according to the date of their promotion.

MR. LABOUCHERE holds that " the worship of the golden calf is getting more disgraceful every day. Wealthy men are becoming darlings of society, and he thought the country ought to establish a Royal Family which would command every respect without being rich." But why should Royalty set the example of dignity with poverty ? Why does not Mr. Labouchere begin ? Would that free-tongued gentleman like Parliament to fix what it considered the proper limit for his private income ?

WHO were the creators of the " Primrose League ?" Sir Algernon Borthwick and Sir Drummond Wolff. They did not create it deliberately and with forethought. On the contrary, the idea suggested itself to them in the course of a casual conversation. The pair did not say to themselves, " Go to ; let us make a League." The League " growed " out of the casual talk aforesaid. At the present moment it has a membership of about eight hundred and fifty thousand. Undoubtedly one of the reasons why the League prospers is its endeavour to bring all classes together. The reason was suggested in Mr. Goschen's speech at the Hotel Metropole eleven days ago : " We will do our best to avert a war of classes in this country." Sir Algernon Borthwick's father was Member of Parliament for Evesham. Borthwick the younger began his journalistic career as correspondent in Paris for one of the London papers. He was present at the *coup d'etat* in 1851. Twenty-six years ago he became manager of his paper, and ultimately proprietor. The *Owl*, which made some noise in its time, and which gave up the ghost in 1870, was his creation. The owl is mythologically the bird of wisdom ; but in the sixties, this particular owl manifested its wisdom by picking out State secrets which were not always worth extracting. Sir Algernon dearly loves a lord. His descent is somewhat curious—Scoto-Hungarian.

BOMBAY IN THE GREAT WAR—1794.

IN the beginning of 1794 we still find the trade of Bombay and the rest of India subject to the ravages of French privateers. The reality was bad enough, but still worse were the exaggerated rumours that came from the Mauritius of the equipment of hostile vessels to prey upon Indian trade. Great complaints were made of the inadequate protection of Indian seas. It would be tedious to go through the long list of captures and escapes. But for the credit of human nature it is satisfactory to know that our gallant enemies sometimes allowed their feelings of humanity to get the better of their national enmity, and it is to the credit of the *Courier* that instances of this are duly recorded in its pages. The Polly, Captain Taylor, which put in after the outbreak of the war under distress to Pondicherry, while that port was still in possession of the French, was permitted after receiving the necessary supplies to depart without molestation. In a similar spirit hospitality was shown at Mauritius to those of the crew and passengers of the Winterton who had survived the shipwreck of that vessel and the distressing privations they endured on the shores of Madagascar. The adventures of those on board the Winterton, although much more fatal and alarming, remind us in some respects of the shipwreck of the Tasmania in the straits of Bonifacio. The Winterton, sailing from the Cape, struck at half-past three on the morning of August 20th, 1793, on a reef off the coast of Madagascar, and daylight discovered the shore at a distance of about six miles. As the ship struck at high-water, there was little prospect of her being floated. However, the guns and the cargo were thrown overboard in the hope that the next high tide might carry her off the reef. The effort was vain. Even when the masts were cut away she would not float. In the night the surf broke into the great cabin ; the long boat moored astern was swamped with the loss of six lives, and the jolly-boat was dashed to pieces. To supply the loss of the boats the carpenter began to cut away the poop, and by one o'clock in the following morning the raft so constructed was finished, but it could not be launched. At seven in the morning the hawser gave way, and the ship was driven much nearer to the shore with her broadside to the surf. " A universal cry ' All on the poop,' was heard," writes one of the survivors. " The scene now was terrible ; about two hundred and twenty people on the poop and starboard side of the ship. The moon just afforded us light to view our shocking condition. The larboard side of the ship was beat out, and nothing to be seen but the cargo floating about. In this situation we remained near a quarter of an hour, when a dreadful crash was heard and the ship parted near the after-hatchway." The starboard side of the ship presently gave way with nearly 100 people on it, many of whom were washed away and drowned, but the raft made of the poop got clear of the wreck and saved from death about 100 passengers and sailors, including five ladies. At eleven o'clock at night the starboard side of the vessel went aground and remained fast until early in the morning, when it was once more floated by the tide. For two nights and a day those who were upon it remained among the breakers striving vainly to reach the shore by paddling and using as sails all the pieces of cloth that were available. At this stage of the proceedings five or six canoes came and took off some of them to shore. The remainder, to the number of more than forty, were tossed about until the morning of the 26th, suffering horrible privations from hunger and thirst. One forenoon they luckily got a barrel of butter floating past them, and found relief from sucking lead ! The last day that they spent on the water " a hog that had saved itself from the wreck approached ; we killed him ; afraid of increasing our thirst by eating the flesh, we satisfied ourselves by drinking the blood. We much wanted it, having drank nothing since Thursday, when the remainder of the wine was finished. Severely afflicted with thirst, mouths parched, forced to moisten them with salt water, and oppressed with cold and fatigue. A little rain fell, but only enough to tantalise us with a few drops to each." It is no wonder that such trials and sufferings considerably reduced their numbers by death before they were at last all taken ashore by native canoes on the 26th. Those who had taken refuge on the raft made out of the poop, to the number of about 100, including five ladies, had managed to get to shore with less difficulty, although they, too, had to pass a whole night at a distance of four miles from the shore with the water up to their middle. Even when they were once more on dry land their troubles were not ended, until after a long, toilsome, and dangerous journey they arrived at the rustic palace of the King of Madagascar, who received them hospitably. On the 11th October the third and fourth mate, with a Mr. DeSouza and four sailors, embarked in the yawl, which was repaired for that purpose, to get assistance from Mozambique. This perilous expedition in an open boat seems to have been successful ; our next account of the unfortunate crew and passengers of the Winterton is that they were taken as prisoners of war by the French in a Portuguese ship, which probably came from Mozambique in answer to the appeal of the sailors in the yawl. As mentioned above, they [illegible] taken to Mauritius, where " the sufferings a[illegible]ing shipwreck and the various hardships th[illegible] lately undergone excited a degree of symp[illegible] commiseration in our enemies that would have reflected honour upon them in a state of amity."

As in spite of every advance in mechanics and the science of navigation we are unfortunately still liable to shipwreck, it is perhaps worth while to chronicle how in another shipwreck referred to in the *Courier* the salt sea-water was utilised to quench thirst after being filtered through a novel filter which we carry about with us wherever we go. In this case the crew, having been compelled hurriedly to take to the boats with a small quantity of provisions and liquor, " soon began to be afflicted with hunger as well as thirst in a high degree, when the captain advised them by no means to drink the sea water, as the effects of it would be extremely noxious, but rather to follow his example, and thinly clad to dip in the sea. He himself practised this constantly, and not only he, but all those who followed his example found that when they came out of the water, both their hunger and thirst were perfectly appeased for a long time. Many of the crew laughed at him and at those who followed his instructions, but at length they grew weak, exhausted, and died of hunger and thirst ; nay, some of them, urged by despair, threw themselves into the sea ; but the captain and such as several times a day dipped into the sea preserved their lives for the space of nineteen days, and at the end of that period were taken up by a vessel which was passing that way. It would seem that they absorbed by the pores of their bodies as much pure water as was sufficient for their nourishment, all the salt being at the same time left behind. In fact, the salt was deposited on the exterior surface of their bodies in the form of a thin pellicle, which they were obliged repeatedly to rub off." In 1794 Bombay sailors had more to fear from the Queen's enemies than from shipwreck, but let us now turn from the perils of the sea to the indications of the internal state of our island city in 1794. It makes one discontented with the present to read that the rupee was then worth 2s. 2½d. Although agitation for the abolition of the slave trade was already in full swing, slavery was still unabolished in the British Empire. Indeed, it was not until 1833 that slavery was entirely exterpated out of the British colonies. Of its existence in Bombay in 1794 we are reminded by the following advertisement :—

" Theft and Desertion.—Fifty Rupees reward for discovery.—RUN OFF about four weeks ago from a gentleman in Bombay a Malay Slave called Cambing or Rambing. He stole a silk purse with 45 venetians and some silver buttons. He is about 15 or 16 years old, rather tall for his age and very stout made. For a Malay his features are prominent and sulky. He walks with his toes turned in and takes long steps "

The causeway between Bombay and Colaba was not yet built. At the end of the *Couriers* of this time we often find a tide-table mentioning during what seven hours of the day horsemen could cross from one island to the other. The passage was passable for carriages during five hours and for pedestrians four hours daily. The streets of Bombay were not yet for the most part named or numbered, which must have caused much perplexity to strangers looking for their friends. However, this defect was not to be allowed to remain. " The town of Bombay," we read in the *Courier* of Aug. 2nd, " must now assume more regular order. Its streets, lanes, alleys, and recesses are to be explored and identified, each to be distinguished by appropriate names. The exercise of invention, however, may be somewhat lessened by containing the application of many expressive terms which formerly belonged to them, originating rather from sentiment than situation ; for though " Cupid's Retreat" might have been too fanciful a description of a winding lane, yet his darling attribute would form a characteristic equally pleasing. The houses, too, are to be arranged in numerical order, which will prevent the necessity of having recourse to that variety of figures of speech so much used in ascertaining their position by their relative situation either at the back or side of others, and the address of a chit will now direct it like an arrow to its object. The *Courier* was too sanguine in hoping that the figures of speech referred to would become obsolete owing to the numbering of the houses and naming of the streets. Let any one ask a native the way to a house in Bombay even now, and he will be answered in just the same way as the editor of the *Courier* was in 1794.

MONTE CASTRA.

ONE by one the fusty, musty old traditions of journalism are being utterly smashed and pulverised. The latest recruit to the " new journalism " is the *Daily News*, which may now honestly be dubbed " enterprising." And why ? Buy the *Daily News* on Monday, and you will find " upwards of fifty well executed illustrations," " printed upon superior paper," and " including portraits of every type of ship engaged ; and of the admirals, the foreign guests, and the foreign warships." This is really a startling departure which may lead to anything and anywhere.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

IF Mr. Louis Stevenson were Emile Zola, he wodld seize his golden opportunity. In the course of his yachting tour round the world he has paid a visit to the lepers of Molokai. Fancy a " realistic ' novel on the pathetic horrors of Molokai ! And who can doubt that if a Zola wrote such a book, the run upon it would be enormous ? Mr. Stevenson, however, is turning his Molokai visit to other account. He wants picture-books, toys, story-books for the amusement of the children on the leper island. This should be made known in every school in the three kingdoms.

Mr. Childs, the well-known American publisher and man of letters, mentions in the last instalment of his " Recollections " how he made the acquaintance of Mr. Wilkie Collins, whom he describes as " one of the most agreeable men I ever met." Mr. Childs, in common with thousands who only know Mr. Collins from his books, will deeply regret to learn that he has had another relapse of so serious a nature that his friends fear the worst. His vigorous constitution has been greatly weakened by his protracted illness, and, at the age of sixty-five, it is feared that he has not sufficient power again to rally.

Dr. John Chapman, the editor of the *Westminster Review*, is big, burly, handsome, and white-haired, and a sympathetic and charming talker, without a trace of affection. When at home he is in the Avenue Kleber, Paris, but he pays an occasional flying visit to London. For the sake of his *Review*, whose tone is always courageously Radical, it is to be regretted that he has chosen to edit it on the other side of the Channel. Dr. Chapman is a Nottingham man, a member of the College of Physicians and of the College of Surgeons, and former physician of the Metropolitan Free Hospital. He has lived in Paris since 1874, where he has a numerous *clientele*,—French, English, and American. He is a free-thinker in medicine as in politics, and a high scientific authority on cholera. He is the author of an extraordinary number of medical treaties, and he writes an excellent literary style. His " ice-bag " treatment is famous, and will be more famous in years to come. He was editor of the *Westminster* when George Eliot and John Stuart Mill were amongst the regular contributors and was a close friend of George Eliot.

There is to be a new edition of Sir Walter Scott's poems, and Messrs. Black, the publishers, have entrusted to Professor Minto, of Aberdeen, the task of collating the accepted text with the original manuscripts. It could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. But how to get at the MSS. ? Three very important MSS. have not yet been traced. They are those of " The Lady of the Lake," " Don Roderick," and " Auchindrane." Mr. Minto does not want to borrow them. He only wants " access to them for the purposes of collation." And he writes to one of the literary papers asking if anyone can help him in his search.

Mr. George Curzon's book on Central Asia, will appear in the autumn. It will be an exhaustive work, especially useful to politicians in these times of preparation for new international developments. Mr. Curzon's magazine articles on his Central Asiatic travels show, at any rate, an open mind and an impartial judgment. A really good book on the subject should be widely welcomed. A comprehensive and thoroughly truthful account of the work done by Russia in Central Asia is still a desideratum. Mr. Curzon's recent sketch of his visit to Bokhara shows how generally interesting, and even fascinating, a work of the kind might be made.

" Two Kings of Uganda ; or, Life by the Shores of Victoria Nyanza," is the title of a most interesting book which Mr. R. P. Ashe writes, and Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. publish. The two kings are Mtesa, and his son and successor (Mwanga), the first of whom was the friend of Livingstone and Baker, Speke, and Grant, and of Christian missionaries, while the second has been the ferocious persecutor of converts and their teachers. The stories of the Mwanga persecutions, of the fortitude displayed by native martyrs, are alike horrible and pathetic. This King Mwanga was the ruffian responsible for Bishop Hannington's death.

George Ebers, the rival of Mr. Rider Haggard in Egyptian romancing, is fifty-two years old. He is Professor of " Egyptology " (a horrible name) in the University of Leipzig, and he took to writing novels, because a severe illness incapacitated him for better work. So his biographers put it—in a way not wholly flattering to the Haggards, Besants and Dickenses. However, let that pass. George Ebers is a typical Teuton. He must have been born a savant, just as Athens was born with her panoply all complete. He plunged, as soon after his birth as it was possible for him, into Egyptian studies. This was at Gottingen and Berlin. Then he visited Egypt, and poked about among the mummies. Since 1876 George Ebers has written a good many novels, and his " Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," excellently translated into English by Mrs. Clara Bell, made his reputation at once.

What a busy man Mr. Justin H. McCarthy must be, observes a literary gossip. It seems only the other day that I noticed his charming story "Dolly"; then came his introduction to "Montaigne" in the *Stott Library*, then his translation of " Omar Khayyam." Now I have before me a new volume of poetry, containing much of genuine worth and nothing but what is of very actual interest. There is, for example, a poem on " My Books," another on " Rossetti's Grave," and another to Mr. R. Louis Stevenson. There is one to Miss Ellen Terry, on presenting her with a copy of Mr. Wharton's translation of " Sappho, " and then there are many delightful ballades and rondeaux. I have only to add that the volume is published in the attractive form of parchment covers and extensive margins. Curiously enough, there are still people who confound Mr. Justin McCarthy with his son, Justin H. For a time I thought McCarthy *fils* fortunate in the possession of his father's name. It now seems probable that he will live to do even better work.

Mr. Martin Tupper is full of the most delightful reminiscences of the past. He has known everyone of note for many years. His autograph letters are innumerable. One from S. C. Hall contains the following characteristic sentence. In acknowledging the receipt of some verses from Tupper he says :—" I just handed the lines to the sweetheart wife, saying, ' Of course, I know who is meant, but I'll put them in.' She read them. ' Put them in' she echoed ; print them in letters of gold." Mr. Tupper very nearly became one of the chief West-end landlords, for his father was offered by Lord Westminster many years ago a large piece of land for two thousand pounds. Now that land would be worth almost as much per foot. In personal appearance Mr. Tupper is very like both Longfellow and Harrison Ainsworth, and his snowy beard and silvery hair give him a most picturesque appearance.

" Divine Philosophy " is the title of a book of verse written by Mr. John Waddie, and published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. It is an ambitious effort to impart poetic form to the distinctive scientific conception of the modern age, the conception of evolution. But the success is not equal to the effort. However, Mr. Waddie is a pioneer of the poetry of the future.

Mr. Fisher Unwin republishes, in four volumes, the series of remarkable articles which lately appeared in the *Century* Magazine, on the American Civil War. The articles do not form a continuous and complete history ; but they cover the period of the gigantic struggle, and they contain stirring episodes of personal adventure and realistic descriptions of the hot corners of battle-fields. One such hot corner, on the dreadful field of Fredericksburg, is told with great force and spirit by one of the officers engaged. The plan upon which the original articles in the *Century* were arranged was admirable. Northerners and Southerners wrote the articles, so that the reader had the advantage of hearing both sides. The work is well supplied with maps and diagrams ; and is altogether a most valuable contribution to the general history of war.

Nothing is more certain than that the scenic sense is a thing of comparatively late evolution. Scope for endless suggestion on this enticing speculation will be found in Mr. Coolidge's " Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide Books " (a book much more original than appears from its title), published by Messrs. Longmans. Between nineteenth-century Ruskin and the twelfth-century monk who called the Alps a hell, there is a pretty considerable spiritual interval. " Lord, restore me to my brethren," said the monk, amidst all the splendours of the Alps. Even so modern a person as English Evelyn writes, in his diary, of the " Strange, horrid, and fearful crags " of the Simplon. Mr. Coolidge's purpose, however, is not psychological, but historical. He traces the history of Swiss travel, and compiles a very full Alpine bibliography.

A local amateur dramatist who modestly refuses to reveal his name in the meantime has published a musical drama entitled " Our Police, or the Thieves' Opera," which is to be performed by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Society during the present season. The title of the work speaks for itself, it being a merry and clever skit on the native police of the country, and will, no doubt, set the whole station talking about the author, unless some one in the secret may betray him. The songs, which are numerous, are, so it is stated in a preface, for certain reasons not published at present. " They are kept as a surprise for the audience that, it is sanguinely hoped by the author, is impatiently waiting on the Olympian heights for the production of the play on the Simla boards." It is difficult to judge of songs from their titles alone, but if they prove as smart as the rest of the libretto, they will surprise the audience that " is impatiently waiting . . . . Olympian heights. . . . Simla boards."

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 20.

NARALI PURNIMA, the Hindu festival, or Cocoanut day, was observed Saturday before last. The history of the festival has been [illegible] about that it is unnecessary to refer to it at any length, suffice it to say that this day being considered to close the stormy portion of the monsoon, the natives here offer prayers to their [illegible] while in your city they offer cocoanuts to the sea in the belief of gaining its favour towards those who commend themselves to its mercy. The day is proverbially wet, and Saturday before last formed no exception to the rule ; but despite the heavy showers that fell throughout the day [illegible] was observed with all the [illegible] Being a Government holiday, the [illegible] turned out in gala attire, to [illegible] which would require a pen dipped in the hues of the rainbow, and patronized the shops of sweet[illegible] and the like. After having spent a [illegible] and busy day, the festival is brought to [illegible] when friendly greetings are interchanged. [illegible] like the one in Bombay were held here, [illegible] no doubt, form a scene of much animation and amusement to a large number of new arrivals [illegible] one and all would enjoy themselves right merrily.

Mohurrum, the festival held in honour of the anniversary of the murder of Hassan and Hussein, the sons of Ali, is about to come round once again ; but, so far as Baroda is concerned, we are under no misapprehension as to any disturbance arising between rival factions. Every year it has been customary to send out parties of police to every important division of the city to arrange the processions, and for all, and to make the leaders responsible for any refractions of these arrangements. [illegible] cautionary measures we are indebted for the complete harmony that prevails during this otherwise troublesome festival. During years when the Kerbulla (last day) follows so closely upon Dussera (the great national festival) extra precautions are taken, so that everything is smooth and [illegible], and the fear of incriminating themselves deters leaders of rival factions from infringing Government orders. So that beyond a few sleepless nights, consequent on the incessant drumming and merry-making, Mohurrum comes and goes without leaving anything unpleasant behind.

About three weeks ago a disturbance occurred at the Pani-Darvaza between four Pathans of the 4th Battalion (lately arrived from Dhari) and the City Police. It appears that the Ekadesi Darshina (a Hindu ceremony) was being observed in the arena by the Gujerathi population of Baroda. Somehow or another—for true details are not to hand yet—the row began, a severe scuffle ensued, in which a Pathan was hurt by a foujdar's sword. Order was eventually restored. Departmental enquiries are being held both by the military and the police, and, no doubt, proper arrangements will be made, not only to punish the ringleaders of the disturbance, but also to prevent any future collision.

The theoretical and practical examination for all lieutenants, naib surnobats, probationers, and attaches in the Military Department comes off on the 26th instant, when, it is hoped, the examinees will creditably pass their respective tests. It is high time, I think, that some of the naib surnobuts, who have already appeared three times or so before the Board, successfully got through their examinations. It certainly reflects very little credit on them. Young lads of twenty and twenty-two compete for the different examinations, and they, I am glad to say, cut a very good figure in them. I am afraid the naib surnobuts will have to learn a lesson from the young attaches and probationers, instead of the latter from the former. Such is the beauty of the Military Department at present.

Lieutenant Tuback, third Squadron Commander, Choti Khas Cavalry, has been transferred as Second-in-Command, H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Regiment at Dhari. Khan Bahadur Pestonji Dorabjee, Private Secretary to the Gaekwar and Khangi Karbari, left Baroda for Bombay *en route* to England the other day. Rumour has it that Mr. Anna Bhurao is trying hard to step into the acting appointment of Khangi Kamdar. If such is the case, Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dorabji, the acting Judicial Asistant to the Huzur, will have to revert to his former post in the Military Department.

The promotion papers of the officers of the State Army, about which some correspondence took place in your columns lately, are, I hear, to be submitted to H. H. the Maharajah for orders. The result is keenly awaited by one and all.

SUPERSTITION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of the 12th instant on the above subject reminds me of many similar facts, generally unpublished by those who have come across them. The belief in the powers of darkness and their enormous power greatly influences the conduct of those who work under it, and is a great motive power in their every-day life. It is also entertained by the higher classes and the lower, *i. e.*, the Sudras, the only difference being that in the latter it constitutes the whole of their beliefs. Their (Sudras') houses have their respective abodes for spirits, and in the majority of cases each house is under the guardianship and protection of a distinct spirit. Daily worship is offered to the family deity, a breach in the observance of which is considered by them to entail heavy consequences. Diseases, bodily as well as mental, are due to the anger of the offended spirit, and many acts of sacrifice are performed to propitiate the spirit. The sacrifices generally are offered in the form of killing cocks. When epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, &c., prevail, the sacrifice takes a more formidable form, consisting of slaughtering sheep, pigs, and buffaloes. Epidemics, according to them, are brought on by neglect of proper annual offerings to the superior of the powers—superiors, in respect of their power of evil to the rest of their class. These offerings are given by the Sudras, to which the higher classes, the Brahmans, also contribute. On the appointed day the man comes to ask a cocoanut and a little rice for the coming night, and having collected from every house, joins his men at the camp, who all the while prepare themselves for the night. In the dead of night they pass through the streets in procession with cymbals and other instruments, and it is generally thought to be unwise even to come out and look at the procession passing through. These large gatherings are only on special occasions, but generally at the close of every month, and on the New Moon Day a general worship is rendered. On the evening of that day people are not to walk in the streets after a certain hour, in consequence of the presence of the evil spirits. These creatures of evil know also how to inflict punishments less than of death in the form of setting a particular house on fire, and not less frequently throwing large stones in the yard from unknown quarters. Phenomena of a like nature are said to occur in individual cases, and many stories are told how clothes inside the box take fire without the wooden box being injured, and how jewels are not to be found in their proper places. Among the Brahmans and the higher classes, the belief in spectres is not so widespread, yet cases are to be met with when the evil spirits torment them also. But here they are not so formidable, and their punishments are mild ; the spirits seem to be of inferior power that visit the houses of these people. It is always the spirits of the departed from ill-will as well as good-will that want to see their former homes. Women are the favourite objects of their attacks, and it is commonly believed that they are afraid of a twice-born male. Widows are exempted. At any time of the day the forlorn spirit pays a visit, and the woman is seen sitting " possessed by the spirit." She laughs, weeps, cries, apparently to no purpose. Sometimes the cry lasts for a couple of hours, and if immediate steps are not taken, the spirit, getting tired of waiting, departs. This spirit knows the method of troubling, and tries various tricks. It often hides its favourite object in a hole, close and narrow, immerses the body in the water of a well, coming as far above as the face. The patient is often not to be seen in the house for several days in succession, and is at last found in a distant and unknown field, not knowing how to return to the house. A feeling prevails that the spirit can be warded off by cheers and blows, and the unhappy woman is caned. The persistent spirit cannot be got rid of in severe cases by these means, and recourse is often sought of sorcerers who practise the art. The sorcerer is the person who has mastered the infernal regions, and has a power to command the spirits. He commands them to any action he pleases, and if he is not obeyed, he sets the more powerful of them to torture the reluctant one. It may be mentioned that this art is only practised by a few, as it is believed that the spirits torment their master in his declining age for the grudge which they had hitherto borne towards him. Snake-charmers are said to possess the knowledge of the infernal regions, and this art is cultivated to a great extent by people in Malabar. Such being the case, much difficulty is to be met with in finding out the proper man to restore the bewitched woman. As soon as the man comes, if the spirit is timid it runs away, and he has to force it to come out. He places the subject before him, and at times the various incantations, sprinkling water on the subject, the wild spirit shrieks and tries its best to run away for life from the clutches of the witch. The [illegible] witch is not satisfied till the spirit is destroyed. I have myself witnessed a case where the evil spirit, it is said, shrieked as soon as the presiding person cut a plantain which he purposely placed behind him. With regard to these and many like facts, there are to be found two classes who hold quite opposite views. At the one extreme there is entire denial, at the other full admission. The former are the educated classes, who try to explain these phenomena and trace them to natural causes. Possession by a devil is, according to them, no more than a fit of hysteria. But this explanation does not satisfy the other class.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

THE City of London has just lost a veteran Liberal of the old school in Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, who has been a director of the Bank of England for nearly forty years. Mr. Crawford, whose father was at one time one of the Members for the City, resided for some years in India, and was head of the firm of Crawford, Colvin, and Co., East India merchants. He won a seat for Harwich in 1851, but was unseated because the presiding officer closed the poll three minutes before the hour of closing struck. In 1857 he was elected for the City of London, and retained his seat till 1874. Mr. Crawford was 76 years of age.

THE NATIVE PUBLIC AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Honourable Mr. Mehta has, in his communication to your valuable paper on the subject of the Parsee meeting, rightly observed that it was a matter of regret, that full credit has not been given to the Bombay Government, which it fully deserved, for its commendable action in the Crawford case. There are many others who entertain the same view on this point, and fully sympathize with the Bombay Government, holding that the treatment that is being given to it is undeserved and unjust. So far, however, as the public are concerned, the reason for their not having come out openly to give the due to the deserved is to be found in the habit and temperament of the people themselves, who, naturally quiet and resigned, are not usually ready to resort to agitation and noise, or to convene formal and open meetings and combine to express their feelings by embodying them in resolutions and the like. This propensity to keep silence is at times very detrimental and injurious to the best interests thereof, particularly when there are men in the field ready and willing to take an undue advantage and misrepresent matters for the attainment of their selfish objects. When, again, the interest of the public and the Government is identical, or, in other words, when the Government is also concerned in any matter, the mischief-makers have greater success, as Government and its officials seldom find suitable occasion to express themselves, and thus disclose the real truth, and when they do find, it is at times late, when the mischief has spread far and wide, and, further, when they do use the opportunity, they are constrained by their position to keep a sort of dignified reserve. This propensity on the part of the public here and the peculair position of the Government concerned have, unhappily in the Crawford affair, favoured those designing persons who have from the beginning endeavoured to mislead public opinion both here and in England, and thus prevent the exposure of the grave scandal which, but for energetic action, would have spread far and wide and done great mischief, not only to the administration of justice in the land, but also to the stability of the Government itself. Though from the first the public here have viewed with admiration and great satisfaction the laudable conduct of Lord Reay and his colleagues in this important and delicate matter, and felt highly grateful to them for the steadfast courage, determination, and high sense of duty displayed by them under the most trying circumstances, the insinuation continued to be made by the audacious wirepullers, whose interest it was so to make that the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the Crawford inquiry and the indemnity to the implicated mamlatdars given by it was not approved of by the public here. Now, such information as this has no foundation to rest upon. As regards the Crawford case, as a matter of fact, the people at large have not only approved of the action taken, but have learnt with great satisfaction that the British Government has only to be convinced of the necessity and justness of a step, and if once that is done, it will not hesitate to move in the matter, no matter how arduous and responsible the task, how many the sacrifices to be made, and how great the persons affected thereby. The production of this feeling in the mind of the public is due to this inquiry, and is of the utmost benefit to the Government and, therefore, the British Government and the British public ought rather to thank Lord Reay and his colleagues for having mainly contributed to bring it about. As regards the mamlatdars' affairs it is a matter of extreme regret that the British public allow themselves to be imposed upon by those persons who are interested in giving undue importance to it and making the most of this little affair. The people here know full well that the disgraceful state of things prevailing required to be dealt with with a strong hand and in the manner done by the Bombay Government, and they further feel that, but for the prompt and ready action, the contagion would have spread far and wide, and, therefore, do not in the least find fault with the indemnity granted to such of the mamlatdars who came forward to tell the truth and assist the Government in exposing the rotten state of things. The facts that are now before the public indisputably prove that without such indemnity the whole affair would not have seen the light of day and the desired object not attained. If this is so, why blame the Bombay Government for resorting to the only necessary means to achieve a really good object? When the indemnity was given, accepted, and the truth discovered, it became, for various reasons, a matter of the highest concern that it should be respected. Private word ought to be kept, and, if broken, the reputation of the promiser fails in the estimation of the people, but in the case of a Government, and the British Government, its word, whatever that is, must be observed. It was, therefore, that persons who really felt for the high prestige of the British Government, expressed themselves rather strongly when they saw that any withdrawal on the part of Government would be highly detrimental to the best interests thereof. The public at large are yet confident that, though there are many and great difficulties in the way of the Bombay Government to fulfil their solemn pledge, they will, in course of time, be removed, when facts are truly laid before the authorities concerned, and the misrepresentation prevailing is properly exposed. The misrepresentation, however, has so far progressed that it is now high time for the leaders of the native community to give up their customary silence, and adopt the proper suggestion of your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" to convene a public meeting for the purpose of expressing what they feel on the subject. In a meeting of this kind, and for the purpose so good and necessary, doubtless all classes will combine, the Parsees included, who, the Honourable Mr. Mehta rightly informs us, have throughout the inquiry approved of the action of Government in the matter. I, for one, feel confident that the meeting in Bombay will be sufficiently attended by men from the mofussil, who have watched the progress of things and who hold similar views on the matter. If this step be taken, the happy result will be that the attempts of the wirepullers will fail to achieve the desired object, the true state of facts will be known here as in England, and last, but not the least, justice will be done to the Bombay Government for its laudable action in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 23. VOX POPULI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With what Sir Michael Westropp, our late Chief Justice, would call a "duplicity" of purpose, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* pours forth a volley of abuse upon the whole Parsee community in its leading columns of Thursday last, and singled me out for a couple of lines of concentrated Billingsgate. The Parsee community is reviled, because it did not at once walk over the head of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta and his friends who were called together in the rooms of the Presidency Association and vociferate for a public meeting. It will be a waste of time to explain to this writer the reasonableness of the action taken by the community, for all the circumstances connected with the failure of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the putting forth of the public requisition of the Parsees are before the public, except the factthat the Hon. Mr. P.M. Mehta distinctly informed the members who attended his private meeting that "Lord Reay has been reached on the subject, and that he will reply demi-officially to our satisfaction, hence there is no need of a public meeting." Every one, therefore, thoroughly understands the matter except the *Jam-i-Jamshed*. It is not my duty to supply the *Jam-i-Jamshed* with mother-wit. The "duplicity" of *Jam-i-Jamshed* consists in that journal falling foul of the Parsee community for proceeding to do the very thing which the editor in another place says it should do, *viz.*, hold a public meeting. For in the requisition to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds this very editor, by his signature in large letters associates himself with the requisitionists. This is running with the hare and holding with the hounds with a vengeance, and the manœuvre puzzles honest men for they do not know whether to believe the *Jam-i-Jamshed* in the editorial charge of Mr. K. M. Shroff, or to believe Mr. K. M. Shroff when he is in editorial charge of himself. In his paper he condemns himself, and in the requisition he condemns his paper.

Permit me, sir, to disclaim all previous personal friendship or acquaintance with Mr. Darashaw, Mr. Kahrajee, or Mr. Chichgur. The only conversation I have had with these gentlemen was in reference to the subject of the Parsee meeting. I thus cast back to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* the gratuitous statement that I acted with an organised "company" having heads and "tails." But I can congratulate the *Jam-i-Jamshed* for its skill in acting as a comic journal.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 23. CURSETJEE S. DEVITRE.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an introductory para. to the letter of "A Parsee" in to-day's *Times of India* the editor says:—"And though he differs from us in some important points, we are for that reason all the more ready to give his letter publication." This is quite refreshing, and his readers will be watchful as to his carrying out the new creed, for his one-sidedness in the Crawford enquiry and the Parsee bubble set flying by Mr. Ommanney has been very conspicuous. Some time ago I wrote to him on a point which was then exercising the Bombay public, and my production was not even acknowledged. I saw one of the editorial staff about it, and he said plainly that it was in favour of the wrong side. However, his side lost, and the "wrong side" has been in force to this day.

The *Times of India* is certainly not impartial, even in other than the Parsee interests. Why did he not publish the Hunmuntrao confession?—Yours, &c.,

PENCIL.

ONE of the few survivors of the great Disruption Controversy in the Scottish Church has just passed away at the good old age of 81. Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Edinburgh, the eminent Free Church Minister, was chiefly known in this country and America as a popular hymn writer. His "Hymns of Faith and Hope" have passed through almost countless editions.

THE rumour that Baron Huddleston is about to retire as the Courts resume their sitting after the long vacation has received a stout denial; nevertheless, it is still confidently asserted in legal circles that when the Judges answer to the roll-call, after taking their holidays, at least one will beg to be excused further service, on the ground of ill-health. Indeed, speculation is rife as to who will be the successor. Several names are mentioned, amongst them being Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Philbrick, all Q. C.'s but the general opinion is that the former is most likely to accept the offer to fill the vacancy.

AN AMERICAN ELECTION.

THE inhabitants of the town of Lynchborough, Virginia, were in a state of excitement, such as they had never known since the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. It had just been publicly announced that Colonel Robert Fairfax, the brave old Confederate soldier who had been mayor of the town for a half-dozen terms, and was once more a candidate for re-election was to be opposed by Gabriel Green, a full-blooded negro, who a quarter of a century ago had merely been so much personal property and whose chief ambition, since freedom and political rights had been bestowed on his race, was to be revenged on his late masters for what he considered past indignities and wrongs. And as the black population of Lynchborough exceeded the white by more than two to one, and the struggle would be strictly a struggle of races, it was quite apparent that the ancient and aristocratic borough was in danger of falling under the bondage of negro rule. What a catastrophe that would mean could only be realized by those who had lived among the African race and had seen their utter unfitness for self-government or political rights. Could the friends of universal suffrage be present at just one election in the Southern States of America and see the demoralization, bribery, corruption, and intimidation which has followed on the franchise being extended to all sorts and conditions of men—from the wealthy manufacturer or large landowner down to the roving and thieving tramp, and from the highly educated professional gentleman down to the illiterate negro who is unable to decipher even the plainly printed names on the ballot tickets which are given him to vote—there can be no doubt that many of them would be converted to a belief in the necessity of a property and education qualification.

GABRIEL GREEN.

Lynchborough is a large and prosperous city, having numerous tobacco factories and lumber-yards, which give employment to thousands of ex-slaves, and among its residents are many of the first families of Virginia. That these would submit to have the government of their town taken out of their hands and given over to a representative of the black mob, of which seventy per cent. were unable to read or write was a thing that could not be thought of seriously. For years the negroes had been deterred from exercising their vote by fear of repeating rifles or discharge from employment; but now that Gabriel Green had boldly come forth as a candidate against the popular and fire eating Colonel all the coloured population flocked to his standard. Why, asked Mr. Green, should a majority of his race be ruled by a minority of white men? Surely not because the white men owned every house in the city and every foot of city property; that was no reason. And surely not because the white men were educated and the negroes were not; that also was no reason. When the coloured population were emancipated from slavery they had been told that henceforth they were as good as white men, and nothing had been said about riches or education. Every man had received the right to a vote, and it was the duty of every coloured man to give that vote to a candidate of his own race. These doctrines soon fired the hearts of the black population with enthusiasm and ambition causing it to dream and chatter of the day close at hand when every municipal office would be filled by one of themselves, and every dollar paid out of the city treasury would find its way into a negro pocket. For this, Mr. Green told them, they must make a struggle; and should any attempt be made to prevent their voting they must force their way to the polls.

COLONEL FAIRFAX.

Colonel Fairfax and his supporters, meanwhile, were equally energetic. Secret meetings were held, to which no one could gain admission except by ticket; and it was plain, by the determined and business-like air of the leaders of the whites, that they were organizing a desperate resistance to the attempt of the "niggers" to get control of the city. The Lynchborough Lancers, a volunteer cavalry regiment, composed of young men of education and social standing, and the Lynchborough Rangers, a volunteer infantry regiment, entirely formed of whites, turned out and drilled nightly; and others who did not belong to either of these organizations brought out their rifles and revolvers and practised with them daily. The morning of the election dawned bright and clear, and when, at six o'clock, the polling-places were opened, the entire population appeared to be out in the streets. Around the booths were groups of resolute-looking men, who were there to watch the balloting and report what progress the negro vote was making. Through these every coloured man that came to deposit his ballot had to struggle and plead for passage; while room was instantly made for his white adversary coming for the same purpose. The authorities in charge of the election had apparently taken care that there should be no polling places in any of the streets most densely inhabited by the blacks, and egress from those same streets was completely stopped at each end by bands of men, mounted and on foot, armed with repeating rifles and revolvers. Many of the most populous "nigger" districts were thus completely blockaded, and the intelligent coloured voter, if he wished to vote, had either to clamber over fences and through back yards or take his chance of being shot down.

THE POLLING PROCEEDS.

Still notwithstanding all these precautions on the part of the whites, a vast number of negroes succeeded in reaching the booths. Colonel Fairfax was galloping about from place to place, encouraging his adherents and having hurried and whispered consultation with his lieutenants. Gabriel Green was also hurrying hither and thither, accompanied by an excited and jubilant throng of his own race. Several times he and his little army had attempted to raise the blockade which had been placed on the streets, where large numbers of his supporters lived, but all such attempts had proved fruitless. The organization of the whites was perfect: the demoralization of the negroes was complete. Many of the latter either sold their votes to the opposition or, being unable to read, voted the wrong ticket, which had been palmed off on them by some of themselves who had been bought by the enemy. About eleven o'clock a change took place, and a large number of negroes escaped from the blockaded districts and appeared at the polling-places. At eleven thirty a procession, headed by Mr. Green, marched into Main-street. Its avowed intention was to raise the blockade on two densely populated streets running out of that thoroughfare. On they came, singing, swearing, laughing, and holloaing as only they can holloa. Every one made way for them, and it appeared as though they had taken possession of the entire town. Hardly a white man was to be seen; they appeared to have beaten a hasty and complete retreat. Suddenly there was a clatter of horses' feet on the pavement, and round a corner darted the Lynchborough Lancers and charged full tilt into the mob of negroes.

RIFLES AND FIVE-SHOOTERS.

The crack of repeating rifles and five-shooters resounded through the town, and whites and blacks were mixed in indescribable confusion. A minute later the negroes were flying through the streets in the direst disorder, each one seeking only his individual safety and shelter from the bullets that were whistling about overhead. One of their number had been left on the ground, for their candidate's horse had galloped riderless down the street; and when a close carriage drove up to the scene of the conflict, some one was lifted into it and driven, under a strong escort, to the hospital. Almost directly the same carriage returned and stopped opposite an undertaker's. Several of the Lancers attending it dismounted and carried the lifeless form of a man, covered with a black cloth, into the shop. Then the proprietor of the shop put up his shutters and gave possession to a strong detachment of the Lynchborough Rangers. Within less than an hour of the fight on Main-street the two daily papers simultaneously issued an extra, announcing that Gabriel Green, the coloured candidate, had been shot and killed in a negro riot, and that his body was lying at the undertaker's.

THAT SETTLED THE ELECTION.

The negroes, realizing that it was useless to vote for a dead man, made no further attempt to reach the polls, and contented themselves by gathering in groups at the street-corners and discussing the fate of their leader. Once they tried to take possession of the undertaker's shop; but this was speedily frustrated by a display of bayonets. Then the Lancers patrolled the streets and dispersed all gatherings. At four o'clock in the afternoon the polls were closed; at six o'clock it was announced that Colonel Fairfax had been elected by a large majority. Immediately after the announcement, Mr. Gabriel Green walked forth from the hospital alive and well. According to an arrangement planned the night before, he had simply been captured by the Lancers, hurried into a carriage provided for the purpose, and taken to the hospital, where he was detained a prisoner. Then the same carriage, containing one of the Lancers wrapped in a cloth, was driven to the undertakers, and its occupant carried into the shop as though dead. By the same arrangement the two daily papers had at once issued an extra, printed early in the morning, announcing the death of the coloured candidate. The ruse had been completely successful, and Colonel Fairfax remains the Mayor of Lynchborough; and as Mr. Gabriel Green has received a hint that at the next election a negro candidate—if there should be one—will not meet with treatment half so gentle, it is quite likely that the gallant Colonel or some other white man will be returned unopposed.

THE celebrated full-length portrait of George Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart for the first Marquis of Lansdowne, who played such a prominent part in arranging the treaty between Great Britain and the North American colonies, and which picture was sold by auction in the Marquis's effects in 1802-3, has lately passed into the possession of the Earl of Rosebery, and now hangs in the place of honor in the dining-room at the house in Berkeley-square. There has also been added to Lord Rosebery's large collection of portraits of distinguished statesmen the original half-length of the elder Pitt, Earl of Chatham, by Hoare.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE FIRST LADY BARRISTER.

IN the studio of a well-known artist of Socialist proclivities I had the good fortune (writes a contributor) to meet the other evening a lady who, in many respects, is the most remarkable of her sex, writes a correspondent. My host introduced her to me as one of the delegates at the Peace Congress in Paris, whence she had come on her first visit to London. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and I were soon engaged in an interesting talk; in reply to my queries she told me with rapidity and clearness some of the main facts in a career that throws a strong light upon the eventualities and possibilities of the woman movement. But before I give any report of our conversation let me supplement the printed portrait by my own impressions of Mrs. Lockwood's personal appearance. Although in her fifty-ninth year, the hair is only streaked with grey; the eyes are piercing, and seem scarcely to need the aid of the gold-rimmed glasses dangling on a ribbon; the figure is somewhat above woman's average height, lithe, and full of energy. Such is the woman who has twice contested the American Presidency, who possesses one of the largest businesses as a barrister in the States, and who to the "equal rights" party across the Atlantic is as a pillar of fire by night.

"I have been practising at the Bar for over fifteen years," Mrs. Lockwood observed, "and there is now not an important court in which I have not an *entree* as a barrister."

"Tell me first, please, about your personal history. Do you come of a forensic family?"

"Not at all. My father and grandfathers were farmers at a little place in Niagara county, in the State of New York, where I was born. I was sent to the State school, where, although I was as fond of play as most children, I always managed to get to the top of the class. In due time I became a teacher in the school. The curriculum through which I had passed was rather comprehensive, and included algebra, physiology, chemistry, &c.; so I was able to go to the Syracuse University in New York, and in a short time took a degree. At eighteen I married the chaplain of one of the New York regiments. In five years, however, I was a widow with one child in my charge. There was nothing for it but to resume school-teaching. At that time that was practically the only vocation open to educated women. I taught for some time in a high school, in which there were some 600 young men and women; but not caring for this mixed school, I left to conduct a female seminary in Oswego, New York. When my daughter was about sixteen I placed her in the college connected with Syracuse University, and went to Washington. Although very fond of teaching, my school work had become tedious to me, and I wanted to see the life of the capital. In Washington, on the invitation of one of my late husband's friends, I attended a lecture at the Law School. When I returned home, I said to myself, 'Here is something that I think I can do, and should very much like to do; I will study law.'"

"But did you make this resolution knowing that no woman had ever practised as a barrister?"—At first I never gave the supposed qualification a thought. Law appeared to open up a suitable sphere of work, and to law I forthwith applied myself. Afterwards I satisfied myself that there was really no disqualification, and that if I fought the question out I should win."

"What were your first steps towards becoming a barrister?"—"Oh, I had first to gain admission to the schools. I was allowed to attend the school! in Washington, but not to qualify for a diploma. At the end of the lecture they would request students about to matriculate to pay the matric fee. I would advance to the desk and offer the money, but it was always refused. There are two ways of getting called to the bar in America. One is to obtain the diploma of one of the schools; the other is to study with a barrister and then obtain a certificate from an examining board appointed by the Supreme Courts. As I have said, I tried the first course and failed. Then I tried the second. I applied to the board for a certificate, but a great jealousy of women had been aroused among barristers, and no notice was taken of my application. The members of the board were changed, but a second application was treated in the same way. About this time a law school was established in connection with the National University in New York, to which it was intimated women would be admitted. I and fourteen other women joined the school. Only one of my companions persisted in the hard study necessary to qualify as a barrister, and shortly after obtaining her diploma she married and went into Wisconsin. But although I was allowed to attend the class I was refused my diploma when I applied for it. Although I was neither young nor handsome, I was told by the President that I should distract the attention of the young men in court. By virtue of his position as President, General Grant was the nominal head of the university. Almost in despair I wrote him what I afterwards thought was a very audacious letter, calling upon him to exercise his authority and do me an act of justice. General Grant was a man of deeds, not of words. In a week, without any further ado, I received the diploma."

"Did that make you a fully fledged barrister?"—"Yes; but I had still to gain admission to the courts. As soon as it became known that I was qualified as a barrister cases came pouring in. Several of the justices and police-court magistrates sent me an intimation that they would make no objection to my appearing before them. In 1879 I succeeded in passing through the United States Supreme Court a bill establishing the right of women to practise as counsel before it."

"Are most of your clients women?"—"Oh, no. I have had many hundred cases, and I dare say as many of my clients have been men as women. During the last few years I have had forty or fifty cases in the Court of Claims, the tribunal which hears all actions against the Government. I have been counsel for the Indians, and in order to master their cases have travelled hundreds of miles on a mule across their lands. There is not the specialism among American lawyers that there is at the English bar. My practice has included murder, robbery, and assault cases as well as all kinds of civil suits. I once surprised the judge by appearing for the man in a divorce suit."

"Have you never had any difficulty in cross-examining male witnesses?"—"I always rely upon my wits to get me out of difficulties. I remember winning a hopeless case by a happy thought. I was defending a woman who was charged with shooting a policeman while he was effecting an eviction process. The husband was absent from home at the time, and before leaving he had enjoined her to use a gun which he had loaded with shot and placed in a corner of the room if any one attempted to molest her. The woman was a German, and not understanding our legal processes she resisted the policeman's entrance, and shot him in the leg. The woman admitted as much in an address I could not dissuade her from making. What was I to do? I rose to address the jury without an idea in my head. The next minute I was reminding the jury that the woman in shooting the policeman merely obeyed her husband, and that under the common law of England (which was still enforced in the district of Columbia) a woman was bound to obey her husband, and should not therefore be held responsible for so doing. The jury acquitted my client."

Last week Mrs. Lockwood spent a day in going through the Royal Courts. I asked her what impression she had formed concerning them. "On the whole, I was very pleased," she replied. The counsel put their cases very clearly, and a judgment that I heard was very clearly given. Of course, the wigs and gowns seemed strange to me, only the judges of the Supreme Court in America wearing gowns. Compared with yours, our courts, with their comfortable upholstery, are quite luxurious. As you know, too, we have no witness-box: the witness merely takes a chair near to the examining counsel. In criminal trials, too, the prisoners are always allowed to sit close to their attorney, so that they make any suggestions that occur to them. In these respects I think our courts have the advantage of those in England."

MR. RUSKIN AND THE POST OFFICE.

HAVE the Post Office authorities in Scotland, Birmingham, and London never heard of Mr. Ruskin? Judging from an envelope which has recently been placed in our hands one would certainly think so. This relic is literally covered with postmarks and postmasters' observations which tell their own tale, thanks to the dates of the stamps. It would appear that "A. P., 14, St. Andrew-street, Leith" (he took the precaution of inscribing his name on the outside) posted a letter at Leith on November 21, 1887. He addressed it:—

The Learned Mr. Ruskin,
The Famous Author,
England,

but his touching faith in the Southerners' intelligence would be sadly shaken did he know the sequel. On the same day the letter arrived in Edinburgh, and was forthwith despatched to Kendal, the nearest county capital to Ambleside. Here the postmaster was at fault, and sent it on to London, where it was stamped on November 23. "Try Rye-lane, Peckham," was inscribed at the head office, and at Peckham it was duly delivered, but on the same day "Not known in Rye-lane, Peckham," was the retort of the district authorities. That day the letter made its appearance in three different offices, and on the 24th it received another stamp in the S.E. district. The next day, the S. district postmaster gave the envelope another punch just to keep his hand in, and to get rid of it, presumably, he aimlessly sent it on to Birmingham. But the metropolis of the Midlands would have none of it, and after having it stamped, thought that Carlisle would like to try its hand at the problem. But Carlisle, clearly believing that the resources of England had already been sufficiently taxed, punched it too, and handed it over once more to the Edinburgh Post-office. This was on November 28. After turning the matter over in its mind for twenty-four hours and informing itself upon the subject, Edinburgh had the happy thought of sending the missive to Oxford, inscribing on the envelope, in a bold, proud hand, "Christ Church College." Here the right track was struck. The Oxford people, no less bold, struck out the last direction in red ink, and, drawing a tablet in red, wrote upon it in capitals, "Brantwood, Coniston, Ambleside," and there, on November 30, after nine days of wild careering about the country, Mr. Ruskin collected the letter in the letter that is sent to him daily by horse-messenger. And such is fame!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ORGANISATIONS OF THE DISCONTENTED.

MR. RICHARD J. HINTON writes to the *New York Forum*:—

Of the relations of men who are stamped by press and police as Anarchists, to either the Red or the Black International, I know nothing. I do know, however, that a genuine Socialist cannot be in affirmative accord with them. The Socialist does not believe he can either advance or delay that impending crisis which must destroy competition as an economic, social, and political force. He can only educate and be prepared. In his view the old order not only carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, but it must also evolve the regenerating forces which will construct the co-operative commonwealth. Both processes are in course of evolution. The Anarchists believe that catastrophe will hasten the desirable; the Socialists do not. The press which advocates catastrophe is not a numerous one. In most countries it can exist only in darkness and in constant danger. Here it has its perils, but it lives and circulates. Its most noted advocate is *Die Freiheit*, edited by John Most, which has a subscription list of 5,000, while its circulation is often much larger. It is presumed that *Die Freiheit* remains the chief organ of the Anarchistic group. The *Alarm* is a feeble weekly in English, which reports a circulation of 3,000. It is remarkable chiefly for its *staccato* and interjectionary style, and for the theory the editor is always bringing to the front, that for centuries past some one of several humane questions has been brought forward, agitated, and finally made triumphant in each hundred years by a bloody and revolutionary outbreak. He contrives to make dates fit his theory, and proceeds to tell us that we are within a short period of a civil convulsion, the wide world over, sure to be more terrible than the French reign of terror, and bringing in its train, he asserts, the redemption of labour from class dependence. It has recently been claimed that the enrolled Anarchists of the world number about one million. This I have no means of verifying.

The constructive labour forces are, in a practical sense, to be found in the direction of organisations that even the most conservative are beginning to realise to have an important place in the making of history. A German writer, Dr. Jacobi, has declared that the records of one trade union, however small, will yet become a matter of more importance to the historian than all the battle charges over the study of which so much of intellectual vigour is wasted. Trade organisations have an historical basis, and whatever may be the set-backs received at various periods, the fact remains that they grow in power and effect. Their reason for being is of course the protection of their members in wages, the promotion of trade interests, and benefactions. The most marked tendency of trade unions, outside these primary facts, is toward concerted action. Their motive is security, of course. They have learned by sad experience that this is obtained only by unity. In some trades and pursuits, this security is sought through contracts made by the unions with the employers as a body or as corporations. Among the trades pursuing this method, the strongest are the iron and steel workers, the artisans in glass, and the locomotive engineers and firemen. But, as a rule, the trade unions are more nearly convinced of the need of federation than they are of anything else. The English trades long since adopted it, so far as meeting in annual congress is concerned, but as yet they have recognised no further basis of unity than can be found in the establishment of a parliamentary committee to look after legislation. It is only recently that American Unionists have utilised that idea. The British Trades Union Congress is losing its value, because the leading unions refuse to admit any questions for consideration outside of the narrow economic circle that binds them. On the continent of Europe, trade organisations have been stimulated by the Socialist agitation, which is resisted in England by them. In France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Germany the trade unions have lately become quite active. France has some of the oldest bodies of that character known to the world, as, for example, the Paris Carpenter's Union, which has been in existence for six hundred years. In the United States, the American Federation of Trades and Labour Unions number nearly 700,000 members, who belong to some sixty-five different organisations and occupations. The Knights of Labour, largely socialistic in ideas and purposes, though Mr. Powderly may deny the fact, are now going through a crisis.

It is in these directions that Socialism is recognised. The trusts are regarded as the slayers of competition, just as the latter, carried to logical conclusions, is the destroyer of all trade security. The trusts become the controlling power. As in many directions they deal with social wants through public functions, granted originally, in the form of franchises to serve the public needs, it follows inevitably that, if let alone, those who control them will take to themselves the protective, police, and other governmental functions. It is to this power that general resistance will eventually be made. Will it not be well, then, for the thoughtful to review their old conclusions? Is it true that the men and women who hold to the possibility of abolishing social or class poverty by means of social endeavour, are indeed those enemies of society that the socialist and the declaimer seek to prove them to be? Methods are one thing; motives, purposes, principles are another. A nation, said Burke, cannot be indicted for treason. Nor can those upon whose broad shoulders the social burdens are largely borne, be clubbed into silence or slain into submission. Economic history convinces us that industry is always a patient endurer. Labour is a conserver, not a destroyer. The wage-earner considers himself a producer; the employing class consider him a commodity. In this divergence lies the whole range of discussion. The organisations of the toilers are not to be regarded as evidences of disorder, but as efforts to prevent degradation and to sustain manhood. Are not their demands also proofs of awakened intellect? Do not the discussions I have outlined indicate mental growth? Is it not the business, then, of the social consensus to welcome, not repress, debate and endeavour? Certainly the American, the democratic method, is to drag all things that create social unrest into the light of the public platform, and there to sift and examine them. Even Anarchy will blush in such a presence. In any event, the security of labour is the chief foundation for social peace. Integralism becomes more and more the prevailing force of society. Co-operation is its first law. In the establishment of material security that it will bring, the true liberty of poet, sage, prophet, and fighter for man—that of the brain and heart—must be found. The marriage of security and liberty will alone insure the birth of social harmony, and the fading away in happy order of the threatening array of the discontented.

THE SUPERNATURAL.

J. M. BUCKLEY, in the *Century*, contributes the following article:—

In an article on apparitions, written by Andrew Lang, in the second volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition, he says:—"The writer once met, as he believed, a well-known and learned member of an English university, who was really dying at a place more than a hundred miles distant from that in which he was seen. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the writer did not mistake some other individual for the extremely noticeable person whom he seemed to see, the coincidence between the subjective impression and the death of the learned professor is, to say the least, curious."

To determine whether or not it was a case of mistaken identity is very important, but no opportunity is given in the passage quoted. If it was a subjective impression, the coincidence would be curious and nothing else; and not more so than many coincidences in trifles, and many other circumstances absolutely disconnected, and many subjective impressions without any coincidences. Mr. Lang, in the article referred to, has written like one who has crammed with the literature of the subject without being at the pains to reason closely upon the alleged facts. He refers to the superstitious horror shown by a dog at the moment of a supposed apparition to his master. That the dog exhibited horror when his owner thought he saw an apparition may be readily believed. And one familiar with dogs knows that nothing will terrify them more than a great appearance of alarm on the part of their masters without any visible cause. Of the same nature is the remark concerning the mysterious disturbances at the house of the Wesleys: "The mastiff was more afraid than any of the children." The volatile imaginations of children have never shown any great horror of mysteries; they were sustained, too, by confidence in their parents. But the dog heard mysterious noises which naturally greatly agitated him. Many persons fancy that mysterious noises which will appear to respond to questions, to make raps or answer raps, conclusively prove that they are directed by intelligence. Sometimes they may, and the intelligence is quite likely to be of human origin; but noises of atmospheric, chemical, or electrical origin may furnish astonishing coincidences, just as the fissures in the rocks are extremely difficult to be distinguished from hieroglyphics. Some years ago an alphabet based on the spiritualistic alphabet was applied to the successive gusts of wind of a stormy autumn day, and the coincidences were astonishing. Whole sentences of a very significant character at times appeared to respond to the arbitrary standard. And in any case the conclusion that a noise, the cause of which is not yet understood, must be supernatural is a process of reasoning *ab ignorantia*. That ghosts do not come to those most interested in them, and seldom or never to any who long for them, has been a matter of note from the earliest times. The ceremonies practised by the Christian Church in the Middle Ages in the successful exercising of ghosts are not less striking than the sort of evidence on which the ghosts were accepted. Two or three clergymen are necessary, and the ceremony must be performed in Latin, "the language which strikes the most audacious ghost with terror." According to history and tradition the ghost may be laid for any term less than a hundred years, "in any place or body, filled or empty." But what a ghost hates most is the Red Sea. It is related on the most indisputable authority that the ghosts have earnestly besought exorcists not to confine them in that place; nor is any instance given of their escaping before the time! When we consider the horrible injustice inflicted upon orphans, whose estates are squandered by trustees, the concealment or destruction of wills, the ingratitude to destitute benefactors, the diverting of trust funds for benevolent purposes to objects abhorrent to those who, with painful toil, accumulated them and with confidence in the stability of human laws bequeathed them, the loneliness and despair that fill human hearts, and the gloomy doubts of the reality of a future existence—all of which would be rendered impossible if actual apparitions took place—the conclusion that neither in the manner of the alleged comings nor in the objects for which they come is there any evidence to be found of their reality gathers almost irresistible force.

A MEXICAN "SIN CLEANING."

"ANY ONE who has ever been on the cattle trail in Texas or New Mexico," writes the *New York Sunday Sun* "has seen many illustrations of the profound fear and religious faith of the Mexican cowboys," said C. P. Horton, proprietor of the Loupas cattle ranch in New Mexico. "The laceration of their flesh with thorny cactus in time of dangeror trouble, as a penance for their sins, is a common act among them, and many is the herd of cattle that has suffered enormous loss through Mexicans in charge of them attaching more importance to their barbarous atonement for past wickedness than they did to the cattle in their custody. I once knew a herd of 3,500 cattle to be stampeded in a thunderstorm, because the Mexicans who were trailing them were afraid of thunder and lightning, and threw themselves from their horses, stripped themselves, and lashed their naked bodies with cactus as a propitiation of the elements, while the herd rushed wildly away in all directions, and hundreds were lost. It is not an uncommon thing for Mexican cowboys to stop on the trail to punish themselves for their sins. Frequently their cries, while giving themselves the thorny flagellation, causes a disastrous stampede of the cattle they have been intrusted with. I have many a time seen these Mexicans walk barefooted for rods over patches of cactus spikes, while a companion followed and lashed their naked backs with the same thorny plant—the formidable cane cactus. Once I was in a town in Northern Mexico and witnessed an astonishing exhibition. I had a friend down there who was looking after the interests of a mining company, and as I had been asked to go into the concern, I went down to look the ground over. I arrived in the place on Friday—just a year ago last Good Friday. 'You're just in time,' exclaimed my friend when we met. 'They're going to give this community its annual sin-cleaning by lashing a greaser till you can't tell him from a side of dressed beef, and we'll go and see' em do it.' He then explained to me that on every Good Friday at least one Mexican in the parish had to submit to public flagellation with cane cactus, as a penance not only for his sins for the year past, but for those of the community in general. I accompanied my friend to see how an official flagellation was conducted. We went first to the church, which was an ancient one. In the altar stood a young Mexican stripped to the waist. The priest was saying prayers over him and all the people were kneeling and telling their beads. 'That's a chap they call Bad Lopez,' whispered my friend. 'He has evidently beaten the record for wickedness this year, and will get the tickler.' The ceremonies at the church were soon over. Then Bad Lopez took up a heavy cross that lay near the altar, threw it across his shoulder, and followed the priest out of the church. The cross was made of timber eight inches square. It was not less than eight feet long, with cross arms in proportion. Lopez bent under its weight. The people in the church followed Lopez. I didn't see the priest after we left the church. The procession marched nearly half a mile, and the Mexican couldn't have carried that heavy cross another rod. But the destination had been reached. A cross had been raised on the spot, and around this Lopez walked once and laid his cross on the ground. The crowd surrounded the standing cross. Two stout Mexicans stepped forward. Each had in his hand a stalk of cane cactus. A stalk of cane cactus is about four feet long. A man can just nicely reach around its butt and get a firm hold of it. The stalk tapers to a point, and has numerous branches, four or five inches long. Stalk and branches are covered with thousands of needle-like thorns. These are an inch long, and as poisonous as a bee-stinger. Every wound made by one of these spikes is bound to swell and fester and itch worse than nettles. It was with one of these encouraging weapons that each of Lopez's scourgers was armed. They were apparently anxious to purify that parish without delay, for they did not hesitate a moment when they stopped from the crowd, but started right in to thrashing the young Mexican's bare back as if they were simply rattling out a floor of grain. Around and around that cross Lopez marched, his flagellators at his heels, and wielding their frightful weapons with vigour and regularity, while the spectators chanted a weird and discordant hymn. At the first blow of the cactus the Mexican's back was lacerated as if it had been cut by lances, and the blood ran down in streams. A visible tremour shook his frame, and he drew himself down convulsively under the pain of the first blow, but not a sound escaped his lips. The poison spikes were pounded into his flesh as long as there were any branches to the cactus stalk. By the time the terrible scourgers were worn out, there was not a spot of whole skin or untorn flesh from the Mexican's shoulders to his waist. Scores of the thorns had broken off in the flesh, and protruded from the lacerated mass like porcupine quills. As soon as the merciless beating was over, Lopez was marched back again to the church. At the church door a smooth bar of wood was passed over his mangled back from the shoulders down to remove such of the spikes and adhering sections of the cactus as would come off with the scraping. Those, with other bits of cactus that the spectators had picked up around the cross, were thrown on the ground in front of the church door, and over these Lopez walked, in his bare feet, to and fro several times. Then the sacrifice was over. The Mexican had atoned for a whole parish's sins and his friends took him home. I don't know whether he ever got well or not, but I was told that it was a common thing for the victims of these flagellations to be six months recovering from the effects of this cruel punishment, and that once in a while one died."

SOME GOOD NATURAL HISTORY STORIES.

DR. WHITCOMBE, of the Birmingham Lunatic Asylum, has turned a number of wild rabbits loose on to the fields adjoining the institution. It is thought that the inmates will be amused by seeing the rabbits run about, and to divert the minds of the patients is one of the great objects of the institution.

FIVE TOMTITS BORN IN A LETTER-BOX.

In the letter-box near the front entrance to the farm of Whitepark, Castle-Douglas, there was to have been seen, a week or so ago, a tomtit's nest, containing five young birds. Though when building the nest the material was frequently removed, the mother bird by its perseverance gained its way; the nest was built, and five eggs safely hatched. During the incubation letters were frequently found right over the little dame, and at other times it managed to push some of the letters out at the aperture by which the postman had put them in. If Mr. M'Adam happened to open the box himself, it would raise its wings, and hiss as if angry at the intrusion; when his niece went, as was generally the case, it was quite pleased, and allowed her to stroke its plumage.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SPARROW HAWK.

For ages gamekeepers have waged relentless and cruel war on this most interesting and useful bird. They class it as "vermin," and have nothing for it but bad language and spread shot. The result is that the birds are gradually disappearing, and we venture to say to the great loss of farmers and others. As far as farmers are concerned, the theory was that the game little birds played sad havoc in the poultry yard, and there is some truth in this indictment, but not much. The American ornithologist went about his experimental work in the most relentless way. He put the sparrow hawk on his death trial, and gathered facts. He discarded opinions, or anything like "circumstantial evidence," and put rigidly aside all preconceived theories of his own. He obtained his facts from reliable resources in all parts of the country and the precise result is detailed in an elaborate statistical table. The grand result is this:—Between January and December 163 birds were dissected, and in thirty-one cases birds were found in the stomach, such as sparrows, meadow larks, one vireo, one warbler, and one quail. In not a solitary instance were the remnants of poultry discovered. The remains of seventy-nine mice were found, eight reptiles, and 1,125 insects, all of a highly injurious and destructive nature. The verdict of the court is "that the sparrow hawk is not guilty," and is indubitably a real friend of the farmer.

A NEST IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

On the arrival of a passenger train at Derby the other day the carriage tapper found in the spring of a horse box a thrush's nest full of eggs in process of incubation. This is an instance of the migration of birds which even White of Selborne had not the opportunity of observing. The passion for travel has been hitherto supposed to be confined to featherless bipeds, and, even among them, it is usually repressed when they are expecting an addition to their families. What could have been the train of circumstances which led the bird to build in a railway train? It is possible that they may have been deceived by the carriage tapper. "The Woodpecker," says the poet, "makes stiller by his sound the inviolable quietness," and perhaps they confused his note with that of the railway official; "the spring" of the horse box may also have contributed to their mistake. Perhaps the naturalists, however, may have some other explanation to offer.

THE CAGED SPARROW AND ITS MOTHER.

Mr. W. J. Stillman writes to *Nature* from Crete as follows:—I have just witnessed a curious case of bird instinct which seems worth recording. A gardener living at Zukaleria, three miles from here, caught in his garden a young but fully fledged sparrow, which he brought to the house of a friend with whom we are staying in Canea, leaving home early in the morning. He presented the bird to one of the children in the house, and it was put in a cage and hung at the window, where it seemed likely to be contented, losing its fright after a few hours. Late in the afternoon an old bird was noticed fluttering about the cage, apparently trying to get at the little one, and the young bird on its appearance became frantic to get out to the old one. It was evidently the mother of the young one, as the recognition was too cordial to have been owing to the interest of a strange bird; and when my daughter opened the cage, as she did after a little, they both flew off rapidly in the direction of Zukaleria. It is impossible that the old bird should have followed the gardener, as we should have seen it earlier in the day.

A LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, so and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing and refreshing during Hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WHO IS NEXT TO BE MARRIED.

THE story goes that the Princess Victoria of Wales comes next. Her bridegroom has already been chosen for her by the people about the Court. He is the son and heir of one of the most London of the peers, the father being a member of the Government, very rich, and extremely popular. (Obviously this, a reference to Lord Chelsea, the heir of Earl Cadogan.) The lad came of age only last month, and is known to fame only as a youth who has not indulged in foolish noise. If he become husband of the Princess Victoria he will be able eventually to offer her what promises to be, when it is completed, one of the most magnificent of the modern homes of England. The present title of the suitor-expectant is derived from a metropolitan borough. On his mother's side he has a descent from a famous soldier, and all his aunts and female cousins on the maternal side seem to be countesses.

MAMMA'S PET.

The Princess Victoria is likely to be the most individual of the Prince of Wales's daughters. "His Royal Highness" always chose the Princess Louise for his special companion, and he has done a great deal to form her mind. The Princess Maud, the youngest, is mamma's pet. She acts as her mother's amanuensis. In private she is the liveliest of the family. The Queen is very fond of her, and calls her the Tomboy. She is full of practical jokes when she feels herself free, and makes up for her enjoyment of private liberty by being very dignified, not to say stiff, to those whom she does not admit to her intimacy. Princess Victoria has formed herself neither upon her father nor her mother. She is the most thoughtful member of the family, and will probably develop a strong will, to be quietly but persistently exercised.

THE PRINCESS TORIA AND HARRY.

Apropos of the royal marriage, it may be added that a lady friend, who has excellent opportunities for observing what passes at Court, informs a correspondent that the two younger Princesses of Wales—"Toria" and "Harry," as they are affectionately called in the family circle—are much of the same mind as their married sister, and that they greatly prefer Englishmen to representatives of any other nation. Now, therefore, that the standard of revolt against a perpetual policy of German unions has been raised, it is not improbable that the example of the Duchess of Fife will be followed by the Princesses Victoria and Maud.

ABLE TO DEFEND HERSELF.

People who have only seen the Duchess of Fife sitting in her carriage or moving about in the quiet demeanor required for State ceremonials can have no idea how great a pleasure she takes in violent exercise and rapid motion. The Duchess delights in gymnastics, and is an accomplished mistress of the art of fence. Her fencing-master is no other than Mons. B. Bertrand, professor of fencing to the late Prince Imperial.

PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF FIFE.

As one consequence of the royal wedding, the Queen has directed that in future her married daughters shall be officially described in a somewhat different form than hitherto. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland)"; Princess Louise will appear as "the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise of Great Britain and Ireland)"; and Princess Beatrice as "the Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice of "Great Britain and Ireland" thus added in this connection for the first time will serve to distinguish one of these august ladies from her niece, who will be officially described as "the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales)." Concerning titles, it has to be noted that it was as Earl of Fife that the bridegroom married, the patent raising him to a dukedom having been issued until after the ceremony.

WHAT WON'T THEY DO NEXT?

Now that the aristocracy are taking to trade they seem determined to let no industry escape. Even the street-singer has titled rivals, for the other night the Marchioness of Bristol, the ladies Hervey, and a few of their friends went through the streets and squares of Belgravia, singing and playing on guitars and mandolins. They tried to suit all taste and sang "Gobella Italia" and "Oh! dem golden slippers!" with equal vigor. The proceeds of the night's work are to be given to the Hospital Sunday Fund.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, in the deep black of a widow's weeds, relieved only by snowy white cuffs, was an interesting figure as she appeared, in the dock at Liverpool Assizes, says the *Star*. She sat firmly on her chair, the cynosure of all eyes, seeing or seeming to see nobody, hands nervously clasped in her lap, eyes looking straight at the toes of her dainty *bottines*. Now she raises her eyes to steal a quick glance at Mr. Justice Stephen, or throw a look at her counsel, Sir Charles Russell. Then her eyes retreat as quickly, and cover modestly under the shelter of their heavy silken lashes. Again she slightly raises her light veil to use her cambric handkerchief, or hurriedly scribbles a note to her solicitor. She had seemed half asleep, yet was following the evidence in every detail, this woman in black alone in the pitiless dock.

WHAT SHE IS LIKE.

One would guess Mrs. Maybrick's age to be 28 or so, she says 26. Tall she is not, neither is she handsome as we count women handsome; still she is interesting. Her figure is not without a certain elegance, if it is a *petit* figure; the little elastic elegance which is found with little women. It is her face that strikes one, and allures the attention, for it is a mysterious face, an inscrutable face. Silken curls tumble in divine disorder over the well shaped intellectual forehead. Bonny auburn curls, and plenty of them. The eyes are, dark as coal, and would flash fire on occasion; they are haughty eyes, capable though, we think, of being melted. The mouth is a trifle large, but not too large for the face, which is broad and irregular. It is a face needing a deal of searching to understand; the face of a woman who has lived in a living world and experienced joy and grief.

MRS. WOLF.

Mrs. Julia Wolf, one of the leaders of the Theosophic movement in America and the President of the Washington Society, has just concluded a three months' stay in London. She goes first to Guernsey for a few weeks before crossing the Atlantic, wishing to avoid, like most of her countrywomen, the tropical heat of an American August. During her stay Mrs. Wolf has mixed much in circles where the Theosophic cult prevails. The other night she gave a farewell reception at which Mr. A. P. Sinnett and all the particular stars of the Theosophic firmament were present; and many friends, including Mr. Herman Vezin, Miss Olga Nethersole, and Miss Crommelin, bade her adieu. In America Mrs. Wolf is best known as "Emily" the name with which her contributions to the newspapers and magazines are signed. Her husband has a large interest in some publishing concerns, and is reputed to be rich. Still considerably under thirty years old, Mrs. Wolf has a very fair complexion, with a mass of light hair, copious talk, with a conspicuous accent, and a taste for wondrously-made white dresses. In London she has made a host of friendships.

SIGNORA SALAZARO.

An interesting Italian lady is in London at present. This is Signora Salazaro, who has come hither with a mission from the Italian Government to report on the condition of women in this country, educationally, politically, and socially. With this object in view she has visited several of the women's colleges and has become a familiar figure at most of the meetings where matters feminine are discussed. The Signora has found from practical experience that the freedom of Italian women is painfully handicapped by customs and traditions. Speaking the other day, at Lady Stanley of Alderley's, she described the education of her countrywomen as being in a deplorably backward condition, and that it was almost impossible for them to earn an honest livelihood. They were forced to marry without knowing anything of the character of the husbands chosen for them by their parents. There was, therefore, no rational intercourse or companionship between the sexes.

A WOMEN'S PAPER.

A short time ago this public-spirited lady started a women's paper at her own expense, and she has received much help in this and in her other undertakings from the enlightened Queen Margherita, who is eager to benefit her female subjects. The Signora, who is of Irish extraction on the mother's side, is a striking figure in any assembly. She has magnificent grey eyes and naturally wavy hair, and is remarkably tall. She can express herself in English with sufficient fluency, and is so entirely absorbed in the task which she has set herself, that those who hear her cannot fail to share her enthusiasm.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

A Mrs. Dean, an American lady, has written a book called "How to be Beautiful; Nature Unmasked." The printed synopsis of the contents of Mrs. Dean's book is exceedingly striking. Here it is:—"How to Have a Beautiful Complexion. How to Remove and Prevent Wrinkles. How to Grow Thin. How to Grow Fleshy. How to Preserve and Strengthen the Eyesight. How to Improve the Hands. How to Have a Beautiful Form. How to Wear Corsets, and Why they are not Injurious. How to Have a Beautiful Foot. How to be 'Sensible.' How to be Agreeable and 'Fascinating.' How to be Distingue and Self-possessed. How to Prepare Cold Creams, Toilet-Water, and Hair-Washes." We learn from Mrs. Dean's informing pages that Mrs. Langtry, "to whose complexion all concede the palm, takes a cold plunge every morning. After a thorough rubbing she wraps herself in blankets and rests twenty minutes, drinking her coffee or, chocolate meanwhile." It seems to have been Mrs. Langtry who, first among the women of Christendom, took to wearing veal cutlets for the complexion. "It is said Mrs. Langtry was heart-broken," Mrs. Dean writes, under the head of "Wrinkles," "at the ravages our severe climate made upon her exquisite skin; and after hunting in vain for something to stay the progress of the fine lines she saw making their appearance, she accidentally heard of a remedy used by the Persian women to ward off wrinkles—namely, to cover the face with thin slices of raw veal. She immediately sent for the veal, and was 'not at home' for the following two hours. Since then she has been using veal twice a week, and finds it a very successful nourishment and tonic for the starved tissues."

A ROYAL VIOLINIST.

Queen Christina of Spain is said to be an accomplished musician. Not only is she a good pianist and a clever violinist, but she composes as well. A lullaby song of her composition, written for her son, is a success in Madrid, where it has secured the admiration of Monarchists and Republicans alike. She has developed an enthusiasm for Spanish music, and is the patroness of the young musicians of the capital. Her ambition is to popularise in Spain the music of the German composers, and to this end she has ordered that the Spanish military bands shall include classical music in their *repertoire*.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S WORK.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has completed the first of two volumes on the British Empire, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan about September. The work is nominally a revised edition of "Greater Britain," but it is really an entirely fresh work, without any descriptive passages of travel in it. It consists of a careful survey of the present position of the Empire, with a treatment of the various problems with which the Colonies have to deal. The altered and enlarged scope of the work will render a change of title necessary, and it is probable that "Greater Britain" will only be chosen as a subordinate title with others, while the chief [illegible] of the work will be entirely new.

HERR WOLFF.

After his brilliant season in London, Herr Johannes Wolff is about to return to Holland for a short rest. The Dutch musicians have heard of his successes, and are preparing to give him a warm welcome. On his return to England the violinist is to accompany a concert party on a provincial tour.

PARSIFAL.

The German papers are full of Parsifal at the Bayreuth Opera House, and vivid descriptions are being given *apropos* the occasion of Madame Wagner's unique establishment adjoining the Grand Opera House. It is a subject upon which the Wagnerian devotees felicitate themselves that the widow of their Prophet of Harmony seems to be gifted with the same high artistic spirit as that which animated her lamented partner, and on the active personal interest she manifested in the production of his musical dramas. This admirable artiste—for such is the daughter of the Abbe Liszt—fully carries out the intentions of the composer in the musical legacies he has bequeathed to posterity. The performances thus far have been attended by many of the German princes and potentates, and report attributes to them an overwhelming meed of success. Madame Materna and M. Vandy sustain the two leading characters, and Herr Levi, the popular musician, is the conductor.

A USEFUL LITTLE WORK.

In connection with the recent performances at Bayreuth, special interest is being awakened in a little publication by Herr Von Wolzogen, which claims to be in part an analysis, and, still more, a key to the composer's intentions in certain musical phrases or *motifs* introduced into the score of Parsifal. Few persons unacquainted with Wagner's design of making music or a motive to represent every object, animate or inanimate, could discover that the most solemn portions of Parsifal are designed to represent the awful scenes of the Crucifixion. By aid of Herr Von Wolzogen's "discovery" the uninitiated may hear the entire of the great tragedy rehearsed in music, even to the "Spear *motif*," the "Holy Grail *motif*," &c., &c. The work is translated and published by Chappell and Co.

WALDEMAR MEYER.

This well-known violin virtuoso, who gave his last chamber concert of the season at St. James's Hall the other day, has just become possessor of one of the most valuable violins in the world, but for which he had to pay the rather high price of £1,250. Of course, it could only be for a genuine Stradivarius that such a sum was paid, and this, in addition to being a real production of the celebrated maker, is one of the most historically famous violins of its class.

MADE FOR GEORGE I.

According to the documents respecting it, this fiddle was made by Stradivarius in 1716, for no less a personage than George the First of England, and it is very nearly the largest "Strad" ever constructed. Down to the beginning of the present century it remained in possession of the English Royal [illegible] for some reason not stated, it passed into the hands of a musically inclined Scotch nobleman who was in the English Army, and who valued it so much that he always carried it with him in his baggage—indeed, he even had it with him at Waterloo. At his death his family closely held the instrument; but the violinist Molique, who lived in London from 1850 to 1866, often visited their house, took a fancy to the "Strad," and it was ultimately presented to him.

SOLD FOR £1,250.

In 1866, when Molique returned to his native Bavaria to pass the evening of his life at Cannstadt he transferred it to his friend and pupil Baron Von Dreifuss of Munich, a brother of the Parisian bookseller. He was in possession of the violin for twenty years till he was too crushed by the weight of age, and rendered incapable by an injury to his arm of longer enjoying the wonderful tones of his much-prized instrument. He sold it a few days since to the great violin collector of Berlin, Herr Riechers for £1,000, who, in turn, sold it to Waldemar Meyer netting £250 over the transaction.

GEE GEE.

George Grossmith who was taking the air at Maidenhead recently looking rather pale and worn, says a correspondent. When the "Yeoman of the Guard" finishes its career he is off to the country or an entertaining tour, which will provide him with the change of scene which he so much needs. His new drawing-room song will describe the Cockney on the river, and ought to be most amusing.

CARLOTTA PATTI'S LIFE.

The Baroness Althea Salvador contributes to Galignani some interesting particulars of the happy life of Carlotta Patti, whose death was announced recently. The baroness was an intimate friend of the *cantatrice*, and has many interesting things to say about her home. One day the baroness remarked to Mdme. Patti on the romantic nature of her marriage, and asked where she met [illegible] to which the reply was:—"In Brussels, [illegible] years ago; we gave a concert together, and when I sang, he accompanied me. Love turned the pages of music that we interpreted together, and we were married not long after." Before meeting Carlotta Patti, M. de Munck had accepted a position as professor of the violoncello in the Berlin Conservatory, but for Carlotta's sake he resigned. The wedding tour was a voyage around the globe, and they saw every country, visited every people. Perhaps no artists ever travelled in so many different ways: they were drawn by reindeer, by zebras, by horses of every kind and colour. They rode on the backs of elephants, in sedan chairs, and palanquins; they traversed burning forests, cut their way through ranks of fighting soldiers, and witnessed the burning of Hindoo women on the tombs of their husbands. (?) They lived in countries where serpents crawled on sofas and chairs, where reptiles were found in the sugar, and in all these strange lands they gave concerts to most enthusiastic audiences.

HER JEWELS.

In South America Mdme. Patti was literally covered with jewels. Never in her life had she bought a jewel, and yet she possessed some of the finest in the world. Among these was a wonderful topaz similar to one owned by the Empress of Brazil, in fact, there are but two of the size in existence. An audience in Para gave Mdme. Patti a pearl necklace and diadem of brilliants, and the Emperor of Brazil presented her with a complete parure of diamonds. The Countess d'Eu gave her a parure of pearls, and a necklace, bracelet, and earrings of rubies and pearls were a gift from the Empress. One of the cases filled with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires makes one dream of fairy land. Among her possessions Mdme. Patti had some most curious visiting cards which she received in Chili. They are of gold, with the names written in diamonds. "Chili is a country," said Mdme. Patti on one occasion, "where cards of this kind are left on artists, as in other countries one sends bonbons and flowers."

HER AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

Carlotta Patti's autograph album would be a treasure for a museum; every person of note during the last 35 years has written a line of prose or a verse referring to her great talents and her wonderful musical career. When asked to copy the autograph most highly prized she said, "Dumas *pere* paid me a great compliment, and I think his verse is more precious than all the others. Here it is:—

"Je me plais a t'entendre,
Etant homme et Chretien;
Mais, si j'etais oiseau,
J'en mourrais de chagrin."

Mdme. Patti became a Professor in 1884, after a fall that unfortunately increased her lameness. It was not a very simple matter to become a pupil of *La patti*. Singers and would-be singers came to her from all parts of the world; but as the diva was wealthy she was able to choose her pupils. In a very short time she conquered the admiration of all distinguished teachers of singing in Paris. Her most celebrated rival acknowledged not long ago, that "no one can imitate the Patti style—it is incomparable. I always recognise her pupils."

A MUSICAL FETE.

From time to time, Mdme. Patti invited all Paris to a musical *fete*, and one especially, given last year, was original and a success in every respect. A stage was erected in the small *salon*; this was brilliantly lighted, while the audience, stationed in the largest *salon*, was left in the dark, thus bringing out the costumes of the performers, who were Mdme. Patti's pupils. Among them was Mdme. Mary Louvet, since heard in opera. At all these musicals, M. de Munck, who is composer as well as violoncellist performed his own compositions. His favourite was the one he had baptised "Carlotta," and in all *salons* this *morceau* is a favourite. M. de Munck, who is well-known in America, is violoncellist to the Grand Duke of Weimar, and has received many of the principal decorations.

HER ILLNESS.

Only a week before she died Patti said to the Baroness, "Do you not think my disease is more serious than the physicians tell me? Do you think I shall ever recover?" And her husband turned away, so that she might not see the tears in his eyes as the Baroness said, "Of course you must recover." There was a look of doubt in her eyes as she sadly shook her head. For fear of alarming her, because she had always horror of a cancer, Dr. Potain, the celebrated cancer specialist, visited her every day as the assistant of her own physician, and Mdme. Patti died, ignorant of the fact that she was cared for by the man she had always dreaded. Mdme. Patti had no children, but was devoted to pets. She owned a mocking bird, who, on the most solemn occasions, would warble the "Marseillaise," a parrot, canaries, and two splendid pugs, Jumbo and Alice, gifts of the Duke of Westminster.

LORD CLANRICARDE has his country seat at Portumna, a pretty spot situated close to Loughrea, about twelve miles from Woodford. Lord Clanricarde's country-house is one of the finest in that region of Ireland. But its owner has visited it only once in the course of his selfish, unaspiring life. At the present moment it is used, or misused, as a barracks for the "peelers" and the Emergency men. Portumna is also the seat of the coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese.

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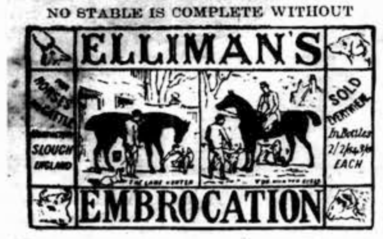

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Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

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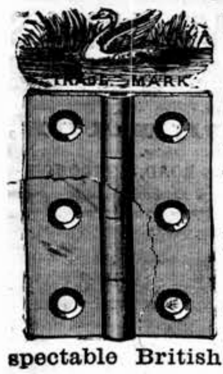

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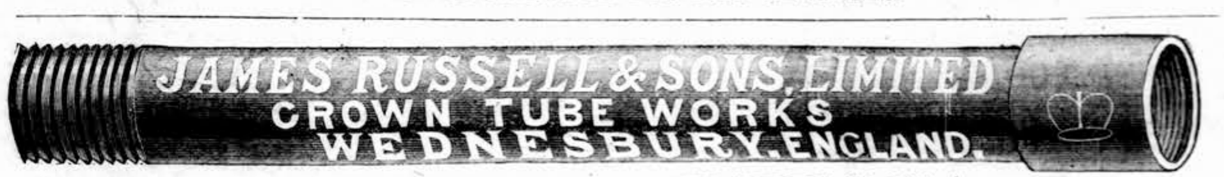

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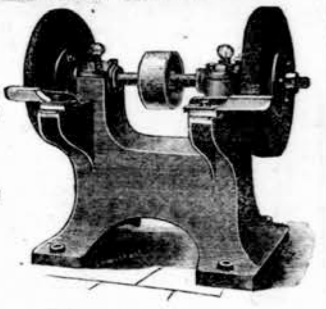

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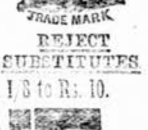

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